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OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET

SEPTEMBER 1987

The Oklahoma Labor Market
is published monthly by the
Research Department of the
Oklahoma Employment
Security Commission

The Oklahoma Labor Market provides information from household and industry surveys. Employment, unemployment, insured claimant characteristics, hours and earnings data are compiled and analyzed.

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OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
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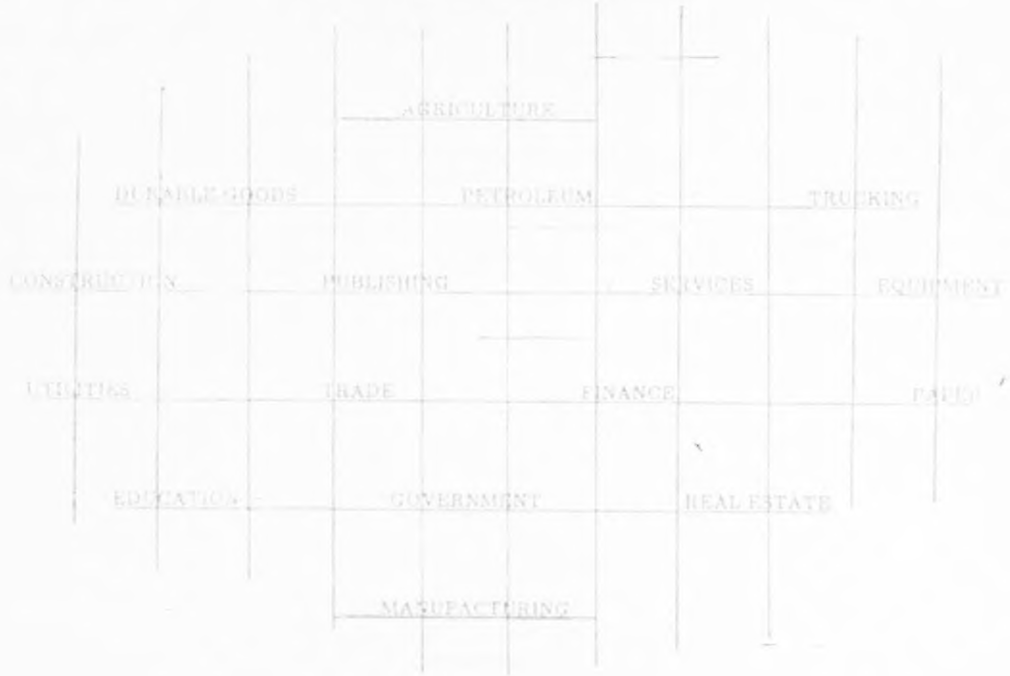
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105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WORKER TOTAL HIGHER - UNEMPLOYED LOWER

A 2,300 increase in the number of people employed in Oklahoma was estimated for September. Normal seasonal hiring patterns influenced much of the growth with the majority of the gains centered in the wage and salary segment. The domestic service - self employed - unpaid family worker group rose slightly over the month as agriculture employment contracted seasonally by 16 percent. The current level of employment is now 7,300 ahead of September, 1986.

The unemployment numbers keep getting better and better! The unemployment level of 91,500 and the corresponding jobless rate of 5.9 percent are the best we've seen since the Fall of 1982. The 10 percent drop in the number of unemployed over the month means that Oklahoma has had a strong 40,000 drop in the number of unemployed over the last 12 months.

While job growth is slowly emerging in the state, the majority of the labor force reduction can be traced directly to the rapid erosion in jobless levels.

NONFARM JOBS ADVANCE

Nonagricultural employment in Oklahoma businesses was estimated at 1,129,700 during September, up 10,300 from August's revised figure. This upswing was basically the result of developments in three of the eight major industries.

First, the seasonal advance in government pushed employment up by 9,700. This was caused by the reopening of public and higher education facilities for the Fall term and the attendant hiring of support personnel at both the state and local level. Secondly, the trade industry finished the month 1,900 ahead of August, augmented primarily by a strong 5.1 percent rise in employment in the areas' retail food stores. Also, the service industry jobs were pushed higher by the seasonal increase of educational services in the private sector. With oil prices remaining relatively stable, mining exhibited continued strength, moving ahead 500 over the month. Seasonal factors and early retirements were mainly responsible for job contraction in the other major industrial divisions.

The year-to-year increase of 700 in wage and salary employment continues to reflect an improving Oklahoma economy. Increases are still best in the service industry where the 5,800 rise was led by the health and personal services components. Mining employment continues strong, up 6 percent over last September and government is keeping pace with last year's level. While there were good monthly gains, trade remains under pressure, led by downturns in food and department stores in the retail sector. Job levels also lag behind last year's estimates in manufacturing and transportation - public utilities.

PAYCHECKS HOLD STEADY

In the manufacturing industry, 113,700 production workers earned an average $420.45 during the survey week, down 17 cents from August and up $19.56 from the September 1986 average. Time worked varied only slightly in both the short and long comparison periods, but the wage rate rose 62 cents over the year. This same pattern prevailed among both durable and nondurable goods workers.

In durable goods, primary metal workers managed to increase pay $30.00 above August due to a 70 cent jump in hourly pay rates. On the downside, instruments and related products lost $30.00 because of a shorter work period and a lower wage rate.

Among nondurable industries, paper and allied products recorded the most visible change. Weekly earnings were up by $29.00 as the $1.42 increase in wage rates more than offset a nearly 3 hour drop in the workweek.

For the published nonmanufacturing industries, construction lost almost $30.00 over the month while public utility workers gained $55.00 over the year.

INSURED JOBLESS NUMBERS PLUNGE

As would be expected, form the falling unemployment and jobless rates, the total insured unemployment average weekly claims fell by 6.2 percent in September.

This significant improvement over the month was divided evenly over nearly every industrial and occupational category for which claims are filed. The 46 percent drop since last September was especially felt in the manufacturing and mining industries and in the occupational categories of structural, clerical - sales, and all other.

COUNTY JOBLESSNESS DECLINES AGAIN

The joblessness level in the majority of Oklahoma's 77 counties continued to show improvement in September as 71 counties experienced a lower unemployment rate while 3 went up and 3 were unchanged.

Jobless rates ranged from a low of 2.1 percent in Woods county to the highest rate of 11.1 percent posted in Haskell and Hughes counties. Only 5 counties had double digit unemployment rates according to the latest estimates.

All four of the metropolitan statistical areas exhibited lower rates in September as well as significant drops over the year.

In addition, all 77 counties posted improved jobless rates when compared on a year-to-year basis.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS---344.4

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (UNADJUSTED)	
UNITED STATES	5.7%
OKLAHOMA	5.9%
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	5.1%
TULSA MSA	6.5%
LAWTON MSA	4.7%
ENID MSA	5.4%

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS IN MANUFACTURING (UNADJUSTED)	
UNITED STATES	41.0
OKLAHOMA	40.9
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	40.5
TULSA MSA	42.1

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
SUMMARY TABLE

(*By Place of Residence)

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands) SEP 1987p	AUG 1987r	SEP 1986r	PERCENT CHANGE AUG 87 SEP 87	ABSOLUTE CHANGE AUG 87 SEP 87	SEP 86 SEP 87
Total Civilian Labor Force	1,545.6	1,553.9	1,578.6	-0.5	-8.3	-33.0
Unemployment	91.5	102.1	131.8	-10.4	-10.6	-40.3
Unemployment Rate	5.9	6.6	8.3	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	1,454.1	1,451.8	1,446.8	0.2	2.3	7.3
Agriculture	34.7	41.5	37.8	-16.4	-6.8	-3.1
Domestic Service-Self-Employed-Unpaid Family Workers	142.9	141.8	135.1	0.8	1.1	7.8
Idled by Labor Disputes	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1

**Labor force data refers to place of resident, as required by the U. S Department of Labor. As a result, these estimates remove the effect of multiple jobholders and nonresident commuters included in wage and salary employment on a place-of-work basis. Workers idled by labor disputes are counted in total employment.*

p=preliminary
r=revised

NON-AGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

(By Place of Work)

INDUSTRY	NUMBER (In Thousands) SEP 1987p	AUG 1987r	SEP 1986r	PERCENT CHANGE AUG 87 SEP 87	ABSOLUTE CHANGE AUG 87 SEP 87	SEP 86 SEP 87
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY WORKERS	1,129.7	1,119.4	1,129.0	0.9	10.3	0.7
Manufacturing	158.5	159.1	160.1	-0.4	-0.6	-1.6
Durable Goods	96.6	96.6	98.4	0.0	0.0	-1.8
Lumber & Wood Prod.	2.7	2.7	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.3
Stone,Clay & Glass Prod.	10.2	10.1	10.5	1.0	0.1	-0.3
Primary Metal Industries	4.3	4.2	4.0	2.4	0.1	0.3
Fabricated Metal Prod.	14.7	15.0	14.3	-2.0	-0.3	0.4
Fab.Struct.Metal Prod.	7.3	7.4	7.1	-1.4	-0.1	0.2
Machinery Exc.Electrical	31.0	31.2	31.3	-0.6	-0.2	-0.3
Constr. & Related Mach.	9.3	9.4	9.6	-1.1	-0.1	-0.3
Oil Field Machinery	5.8	5.7	5.5	1.8	0.1	0.3
Gen.Industrial Mach.	5.6	5.6	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Elect.& Electronic Equip.	8.6	8.5	9.1	1.2	0.1	-0.5
Transportation Equip.	18.8	18.7	20.2	0.5	0.1	-1.4
Motor Vehicle & Equip.	10.4	10.4	10.8	0.0	0.0	-0.4
Aircraft & Parts	7.8	7.7	8.8	1.3	0.1	-1.0
Instruments & Rel.Prod.	2.5	2.5	2.7	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Non-Durable Goods	61.9	62.5	61.7	-1.0	-0.6	0.2
Food & Kindred Prod.	14.0	14.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	-0.3
Apparel & Textile Prod.	9.9	9.8	9.6	1.0	0.1	0.3
Paper & Allied Prod.	4.0	4.1	3.4	-2.4	-0.1	0.6
Printing & Publishing	10.8	11.3	11.3	-4.4	-0.5	-0.5
Newspapers & Period.	5.4	5.8	5.8	-6.9	-0.4	-0.4
Petroleum & Coal Prod.	7.2	7.3	7.3	-1.4	-0.1	-0.1
Petroleum Refining	6.5	6.6	6.6	-1.5	-0.1	-0.1
Rubber/Misc.Plast.Prod.	11.4	11.3	11.5	0.9	0.1	-0.1
Tires & Inner Tubes	6.4	6.3	6.6	1.6	0.1	-0.2
Non-Manufacturing	971.2	960.3	968.9	1.1	10.9	2.3
Mining	54.5	54.0	51.4	0.9	0.5	3.1
Oil & Gas Extraction	52.1	51.6	48.9	1.0	0.5	3.2
Construction	40.1	41.2	40.4	-2.7	-1.1	-0.3
HV Const.Contractors	9.2	9.3	8.9	-1.1	-0.1	0.3
Transp.& Pub. Utilities	62.4	62.4	63.5	0.0	0.0	-1.1
Transportation	34.7	34.5	34.2	0.6	0.2	0.5
Railroad Transportation	1.9	1.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Trucking & Warehousing	16.4	16.3	16.2	0.6	0.1	0.2
Pipe Lines,exc.Nat.Gas	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.1
Comm.&Elec/Gas/San Service	27.7	27.9	29.3	-0.7	-0.2	-1.6
Wholesale & Retail Trade	275.6	273.7	280.5	0.7	1.9	-4.9
Wholesale Trade	60.9	60.5	61.3	0.7	0.4	-0.4
Retail Trade	214.7	213.2	219.2	0.7	1.5	-4.5
Gen.Merchandise Stores	30.3	30.2	30.5	0.3	0.1	-0.2
Department Stores	11.2	11.1	12.3	0.9	0.1	-1.1
Food Stores	37.3	35.5	38.2	5.1	1.8	-0.9
Auto.Dlrs/Ser.Station	24.3	24.4	25.0	-0.4	-0.1	-0.7
Apparel & Acces.Stores	14.5	14.8	13.7	-2.0	-0.3	0.8
Fin,Insur.& Real Estate	61.8	62.7	62.3	-1.4	-0.9	-0.5
Banking	19.8	20.2	20.6	-2.0	-0.4	-0.8
Credit Agenc.OT Banks	9.2	9.3	9.8	-1.1	-0.1	-0.6
Insurance Carriers	8.9	9.0	9.0	-1.1	-0.1	-0.1
Services	230.5	229.7	224.7	0.3	0.8	5.8
Hotels & Lodging Places	12.5	13.1	12.3	-4.6	-0.6	0.2
Personal Services	13.7	13.6	12.9	0.7	0.1	0.8
Motion Pictures	1.3	1.4	1.4	-7.1	-0.1	-0.1
Health Services	72.8	73.0	71.0	-0.3	-0.2	1.8
Hospitals	30.0	30.1	29.1	-0.3	-0.1	0.9
Educational Services	12.0	10.7	11.7	12.1	1.3	0.3
Government, Total	246.3	236.6	246.1	4.1	9.7	0.2
Federal Government	52.4	52.9	54.1	-0.9	-0.5	-1.7
State Government	68.2	62.3	68.0	9.5	5.9	0.2
Local Government	125.7	121.4	124.0	3.5	4.3	1.7

p=preliminary
r=revised

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS
OKLAHOMA MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

	PRODUCTION WORKERS	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
	SEP 1987p	SEP 1987p	AUG 1987r	SEP 1986r	SEP 1987p	AUG 1987r	SEP 1986r	SEP 1987p	AUG 1987r	SEP 1986r
ALL MANUFACTURING	1,133.7	420.45	420.62	400.89	40.9	41.4	41.5	10.28	10.16	9.66
Durable Goods	71.2	450.17	452.19	421.93	41.3	41.6	41.9	10.9	10.87	10.07
Stone,Clay & Glass	8.4	490.62	469.79	455.01	44.2	43.1	43.5	11.10	10.90	10.46
Primary Metal Industries	3.4	492.17	462.20	449.53	44.3	44.4	46.2	11.11	10.41	9.73
Fab.Metal Products	10.5	373.35	376.24	353.73	41.3	41.3	39.0	9.04	9.11	9.07
Fab.Struct.Metals	4.6	369.22	377.10	361.92	42.1	41.9	39.0	8.77	9.00	9.28
Mach.Except Electrical	21.8	448.17	460.73	403.35	42.4	42.7	43.7	10.57	10.79	9.23
Oil Field Machinery	3.4	420.73	434.43	374.17	40.3	41.1	35.5	10.44	10.57	10.54
Elec.& Elec. Equip.	6.1	425.17	434.25	425.42	40.3	41.2	39.5	10.55	10.54	10.77
Transportation Equip.	15.1	528.92	528.84	503.89	38.3	39.0	40.9	13.81	13.56	12.32
Instr.& Related Prod.	1.6	458.55	488.79	449.06	43.3	45.3	46.2	10.59	10.79	9.72
Non-Durable Goods	42.5	370.64	369.15	365.16	40.2	41.2	40.8	9.22	8.96	8.95
Food & Kindred Prod.	8.7	335.20	324.84	332.69	41.9	41.7	41.9	8.00	7.79	7.94
Apparel & Other Text.	8.5	187.00	192.65	196.86	36.1	38.3	38.6	5.18	5.03	5.10
Paper & Allied Prod.	3.1	469.90	440.32	418.84	40.3	43.0	41.8	11.66	10.24	10.02
Printing & Publishing	5.4	414.08	394.42	387.04	41.7	41.0	41.0	9.93	9.62	9.44
Newspapers & Period.	1.7	391.86	400.18	385.34	42.0	40.3	39.2	9.33	9.93	9.83
Petroleum Refining	4.2	546.00	513.67	482.33	42.0	40.8	39.6	13.00	12.59	12.18
Non-Manufacturing										
Oil & Gas Extraction	24.1	467.58	451.86	470.42	42.2	41.8	43.0	11.08	10.81	10.94
Construction	32.2	419.24	449.25	421.45	37.6	40.4	37.9	11.15	11.12	11.12
Public Utilities	22.3	532.25	521.24	477.60	41.1	40.5	38.3	12.95	12.87	12.47
Wholesale Trade	47.1	379.66	381.39	364.26	39.1	39.4	39.0	9.71	9.68	9.34
Retail Trade*	123.1	196.48	194.69	190.62	30.7	31.3	31.3	6.40	6.22	6.09

**Excludes eating and drinking establishments.*

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED*

ITEM	NUMBER			ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	SEP 1987	AUG 1987	SEP 1986	AUG 87 SEP 87	SEP 86 SEP 87
TOTAL BY INDUSTRY**	19,143	20,421	35,800	-1,278	-16,657
MINING	1,510	1,637	7,180	- 127	- 5,670
CONSTRUCTION	2,822	2,914	4,594	- 92	- 1,772
MANUFACTURING	3,777	3,829	8,474	- 52	- 4,697
TRANSPORTATION & PUB UTIL	917	942	1,382	- 25	- 465
TRADE	3,383	3,648	5,348	- 265	- 1,965
FINANCE, INS & REAL EST	884	926	1,060	- 42	- 176
SERVICES	4,209	4,785	6,088	- 576	- 1,879
GOVERNMENT & OTHER	1,641	1,740	1,674	- 99	- 33
TOTAL BY OCCUPATION	19,143	20,421	35,800	-1,278	-16,657
PROFESSIONAL & MANAGERIAL	3,362	3,767	4,950	- 405	- 1,588
CLERICAL & SALES	4,595	4,963	7,099	- 368	- 2,504
SERVICES	1,599	1,796	2,148	- 197	- 549
PROCESSING & AGRICULTURAL	629	709	940	- 80	- 311
MACHINE TRADES	1,085	1,136	2,795	- 51	- 1,710
BENCHWORK	1,006	1,127	2,673	- 121	- 1,667
STRUCTURAL WORK	3,606	3,555	6,621	51	- 3,015
OTHER	3,261	3,368	8,574	- 107	- 5,313
DURATION OF CURRENT UNEMP					
TOTAL	19,143	20,421	35,800	-1,278	-16,657
UNDER 5 WEEKS	7,082	6,852	10,927	230	- 3,845
5 - 14 WEEKS	7,049	8,181	14,076	-1,132	- 7,027
15 WEEKS & OVER	5,012	5,388	10,797	- 376	- 5,785
SEX, TOTAL	19,143	20,421	35,800	-1,278	-16,657
MALE	11,373	11,715	24,012	- 342	-12,639
FEMALE	7,770	8,706	11,788	- 936	- 4,018
RACE TOTAL	19,143	20,421	35,800	-1,278	-16,657
WHITE	16,086	17,115	29,810	-1,029	-13,724
NON-WHITE	3,057	3,306	5,990	- 249	- 2,933
AGE TOTAL	19,143	20,421	35,800	-1,278	-16,657
UNDER 25	2,089	2,319	5,048	- 230	- 2,959
25 - 44	11,982	12,771	22,531	- 789	-10,549
OVER 45	5,072	5,331	8,221	- 259	- 3,149

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* The Insured Unemployed are those employed persons who had worked for employers covered by Oklahoma Unemployment Insurance Laws, and are eligible for unemployment compensation.

** Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

DATA FOR WEEK ENDING: SEPTEMBER 19, 1987

SEPTEMBER 1987

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE DATA
METROPOLITAN AREAS AND COUNTIES

	AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	SEP 87	AUG 87	SEP 86
	U.S.	113,027,000	6,857,000	119,884,000	5.7	5.8	6.8
	OKLAHOMA	1,451,000	91,400	1,542,400	5.9	6.6	8.3
	COUNTIES						
1	ADAIR	7,060	450	7,510	6.0	6.4	9.6
2	ALFALFA	3,120	80	3,200	2.5	3.4	4.6
3	ATOKA	7,700	520	8,220	6.3	6.6	7.8
4	BEAVER	2,860	90	2,950	3.1	3.4	4.2
5	BECKHAM	7,370	610	7,980	7.6	8.6	14.8
6	BLAINE	5,900	290	6,190	4.7	5.0	8.9
7	BRYAN	13,580	730	14,310	5.1	5.2	7.3
8	CADDO	11,770	1,010	12,780	7.9	8.9	10.5
9	CANADIAN	33,425	2,000	35,425	5.6	6.4	7.6
10	CARTER	19,750	1,450	21,200	6.8	7.7	11.0
11	CHEROKEE	15,330	1,230	16,560	7.4	8.1	9.9
12	CHOCTAW	4,920	550	5,470	10.1	11.4	13.1
13	CIMARRON	1,640	60	1,700	3.5	4.4	4.9
14	CLEVELAND	79,900	4,200	84,100	5.0	5.3	6.2
15	COAL	2,400	240	2,640	9.1	10.7	11.0
16	COMANCHE	45,300	2,225	47,525	4.7	5.0	5.2
17	COTTON	2,890	120	3,010	4.0	4.0	5.1
18	CRAIG	6,170	410	6,580	6.2	7.0	9.7
19	CREEK	27,350	1,900	29,250	6.5	7.9	11.3
20	CUSTER	13,480	700	14,180	4.9	5.6	7.2
21	DELAWARE	11,200	750	11,950	6.3	6.5	7.5
22	DEWEY	2,400	130	2,530	5.1	5.3	7.6
23	ELLIS	2,990	120	3,110	3.9	3.8	4.8
24	GARFIELD	27,800	1,575	29,375	5.4	6.1	7.8
25	GARVIN	11,130	860	11,990	7.2	7.9	11.6
26	GRADY	16,090	1,280	17,370	7.4	8.1	11.5
27	GRANT	3,040	90	3,130	2.9	4.1	4.2
28	GREER	2,660	90	2,750	3.3	4.2	4.4
29	HARMON	1,520	90	1,610	5.6	4.7	7.3
30	HARPER	2,330	60	2,390	2.5	3.2	4.6
31	HASKELL	3,610	450	4,060	11.1	12.3	13.6
32	HUGHES	4,480	560	5,040	11.1	12.3	15.8
33	JACKSON	10,910	580	11,490	5.0	5.6	7.0
34	JEFFERSON	3,350	230	3,580	6.4	7.7	11.7
35	JOHNSTON	4,020	210	4,230	5.0	6.9	7.6
36	KAY	23,975	1,250	25,225	5.0	5.5	7.1
37	KINGFISHER	6,160	330	6,490	5.1	5.8	8.9
38	KIOWA	5,450	220	5,670	3.9	3.9	5.9
39	LATIMER	3,880	370	4,250	8.7	10.9	13.0
40	LEFLORE	18,580	1,190	19,770	6.0	6.8	8.8
41	LINCOLN	11,340	950	12,290	7.7	9.7	11.4
42	LOGAN	13,610	600	14,210	4.2	4.9	6.8
43	LOVE	3,660	200	3,860	5.2	5.1	7.2
44	McCLAIN	10,770	580	11,350	5.1	5.6	8.3
45	McCURTAIN	14,220	1,090	15,310	7.1	8.0	11.0

COUNTIES	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	SEP 87	AUG 87	SEP 86
46 McINTOSH	5,940	290	6,230	4.7	5.1	6.3
47 MAJOR	3,390	200	3,590	5.6	5.6	8.1
48 MARSHALL	4,110	240	4,350	5.5	6.3	7.9
49 MAYES	13,310	1,170	14,480	8.1	9.0	11.1
50 MURRAY	5,510	390	5,900	6.6	7.0	13.0
51 MUSKOGEE	30,350	2,475	32,825	7.5	8.0	8.6
52 NOBLE	4,920	270	5,190	5.2	5.7	7.8
53 NOWATA	3,860	320	4,180	7.7	9.0	12.5
54 OKFUSKEE	5,480	350	5,830	6.0	6.5	8.4
55 OKLAHOMA	312,625	16,300	328,925	5.0	5.6	7.0
56 OKMULGEE	15,300	1,325	16,625	8.0	9.1	9.5
57 OSAGE	16,725	825	17,550	4.7	5.2	8.7
58 OTTAWA	10,600	1,200	11,800	10.2	12.0	22.8
59 PAWNEE	7,320	600	7,920	7.6	8.2	11.6
60 PAYNE	31,750	1,450	33,200	4.4	4.6	5.4
61 PITTSBURG	17,175	1,925	19,100	10.1	10.7	10.8
62 PONTOTOC	16,070	960	17,030	5.6	6.4	7.8
63 POTTAWATOMIE	25,675	1,925	27,600	7.0	7.8	8.7
64 PUSHMATAHA	4,530	290	4,820	6.0	6.5	9.6
65 ROGER MILLS	1,840	120	1,960	6.1	7.8	12.2
66 ROGERS	23,070	1,790	24,860	7.2	7.9	11.1
67 SEMINOLE	9,890	1,030	10,920	9.4	10.7	14.2
68 SEQUOYAH	15,930	680	16,610	4.1	4.5	8.0
69 STEPHENS	16,200	1,450	17,650	8.2	9.1	14.9
70 TEXAS	8,210	390	8,600	4.5	5.9	5.4
71 TILLMAN	4,280	240	4,520	5.3	6.0	6.8
72 TULSA	243,000	16,800	259,800	6.5	7.2	8.3
73 WAGONER	19,950	1,440	21,390	6.7	6.9	7.3
74 WASHINGTON	23,040	1,150	24,190	4.8	5.3	7.6
75 WASHITA	5,610	360	5,970	6.0	7.4	9.2
76 WOODS	5,540	120	5,660	2.1	2.8	3.0
77 WOODWARD	8,770	650	9,420	6.9	7.1	12.9
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	476,000	25,600	501,600	5.1	5.7	7.0
TULSA MSA	330,100	22,800	352,900	6.5	7.2	8.7

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

A-NORTHWEST	34,700	1,600	36,300	4.4
B-SOUTHWEST	48,800	2,800	51,600	5.4
C-NORTH CENTRAL	78,300	4,100	82,400	5.0
D-SOUTH CENTRAL	110,700	7,100	117,800	6.0
E-CENTRAL	370,900	19,300	390,200	4.9
F-TULSA	287,100	19,500	306,600	6.4
G-EAST CENTRAL	95,900	6,900	102,800	6.7
H-SOUTHERN	87,900	5,800	93,700	6.2
I-NORTHEAST	91,200	6,800	98,000	6.9
J-EASTERN	109,900	7,900	117,800	6.7
K-SOUTHEAST	66,900	5,900	72,800	8.1
L-CLEVELAND	68,700	3,800	72,500	5.2

OKLAHOMA CITY
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Number In Thousands SEP 1987p	AUG 1987r	SEP 1986r	Absolute Change From AUG 87 SEP 87	SEP 86 SEP 87
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	403.9	397.8	408.0	6.1	-4.1
MANUFACTURING	48.7	48.8	49.6	-0.1	-0.9
DURABLE GOODS	33.2	33.4	33.9	-0.2	-0.7
Primary & Fabricated Metal	4.9	4.9	4.9	0.0	0.0
Fab Struc Metals Products	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.0	0.1
Mach. Except Electric	10.7	10.8	10.9	-0.1	-0.2
Elec. & Elec Equipment	2.9	2.9	3.1	0.0	-0.2
Transportation Equipment	9.9	10.0	10.0	-0.1	-0.1
NON-DURABLE GOODS	15.5	15.4	15.7	0.1	-0.2
Food and Kindred	5.6	5.6	5.5	0.0	0.1
Printing and Publishing	4.2	4.2	4.4	0.0	-0.2
MINING	11.6	11.7	12.1	-0.1	-0.5
CONSTRUCTION	14.9	15.1	14.2	-0.2	0.7
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	20.2	20.0	20.3	0.2	-0.1
Transportation	9.6	9.5	9.4	0.1	0.2
Comm. & Public Utilities	10.6	10.5	10.9	0.1	-0.3
TRADE	98.2	97.7	102.5	0.5	-4.3
Wholesale Trade	23.3	23.2	23.4	0.1	-0.1
Retail Trade	74.9	74.5	79.1	0.4	-4.2
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	25.7	26.1	26.2	-0.4	-0.5
Banking	6.5	6.7	6.8	-0.2	-0.3
Credit Agencies	4.1	4.1	4.2	0.0	-0.1
Insurance Carriers	4.8	4.9	5.1	-0.1	-0.3
SERVICES	89.0	86.1	86.7	2.9	2.3
Health Services	25.2	25.1	25.0	0.1	0.2
Hospitals	11.6	11.6	11.5	0.0	0.1
Educational Services	4.4	3.1	4.4	1.3	0.0
GOVERNMENT	95.6	92.3	96.4	3.3	-0.8
Federal	29.5	29.8	30.8	-0.3	-1.3
State	32.5	30.9	32.5	1.6	0.0
Local	33.6	31.6	33.1	2.0	0.5

OKLAHOMA CITY
INSURED UNEMPLOYED CHARACTERISTICS

TOTAL	5,432	5,756	9,863	-324	-4,431
Mining	258	286	1,294	- 28	-1,036
Construction	512	463	1,029	49	- 517
Manufacturing	857	718	1,941	139	-1,084
Transp Public Utilities	315	339	492	- 24	- 177
Trade	1,232	1,346	1,999	-114	- 767
Fin. Ins. Real Estate	375	415	419	- 40	- 44
Services	1,592	1,827	2,324	-235	- 732
Government & All Other	291	362	365	- 71	- 74

p=preliminary
r=revised

OKLAHOMA CITY METROPOLITAN AREA

(Oklahoma, Canadian, Cleveland, Logan, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties)

Not since October, 1982, five years ago, has the unemployment rate been so low and so few been unemployed in the Oklahoma City Metropolitan Area.

The 25,600 estimated unemployment in September represents a 10 percent monthly drop from the August number and brings the total decline over the year to in excess of 28 percent.

Spurred by an employment gain greater than the jobless decline, the labor force registered a small increase and the overall employment level is higher than last year. This is a much improved picture compared to a year ago when the local economy was extremely soft.

With the opening of public and private schools for the fall term, wage and salary jobs rose 6,100 in the Oklahoma City Metropolitan Area. Government posted the largest gain, up 3,300 for the month. All of the improvement was in local and state government, primarily due to the return of support personnel to various school systems. Service employment was the next major gainer, up 2,900 as educational service jobs rose seasonally. Minor gains were also recorded by trade and transportation - public utilities. Construction suffered a mild loss in September but still continues strong over the year. Finance-insurance-real estate moved moderately lower as temporary student employees returned to school. All in all, most job level changes are seasonal in nature and do not reflect any unexpected fluctuations.

Over the year, the net 4,100 decline in nonagricultural jobs can be traced to the trade industry as gains in some industries have balanced the minor losses in others.

The 35,300 manufacturing production workers had average weekly pay gains of $4.18 in September. While wage rates and the workweek remained constant when compared to August, the 37 cent boost in wage rates since last year sent weekly paychecks up by almost $16.00. The hourly rate for machinery production people moved up almost 90 cents over the year and was the major force behind a $24.00 weekly gain in durable goods. On the other hand, nondurables did not fare as well, losing 20 cents per hour and almost $5.00 per week since last September.

Keeping pace with statewide trends, claims for insured unemployment benefits fell 5.6 percent in the September survey week. Compared to August, fewer claims were filed by those formerly employed in all industries except construction and manufacturing.

Weekly claims are now averaging 45 percent lower than last September. The major industries benefiting from this trend are mining, manufacturing, and trade.

For the next 30 days, no sudden gains or declines in employment are expected. Small increases could be realized in education in both the public and private sector. Expanded job opportunities in trade and service may be hindered somewhat by consumer concerns about higher interest rates and record personal debt levels.

OKLAHOMA CITY
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

ITEM	SEP 1987p	AUG 1987r	SEP 1986r	AUG 87 SEP 87	SEP 86 SEP 87
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	501,600	501,300	510,400	300	-8,800
Unemployment	25,600	28,500	35,700	-2,900	-10,100
Unemployment Rate	5.1	5.7	7.0	xxx	xxx
Employment	476,000	472,800	474,700	3,200	1,300

OKLAHOMA CITY
AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRY	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
	SEP 1987p	AUG 1987r	SEP 1986r	SEP 1987p	AUG 1987r	SEP 1986r	SEP 1987p	AUG 1987r	SEP 1986r
ALL MANUFACTURING	456.03	451.85	439.96	40.5	40.2	40.4	11.26	11.24	10.89
Durable Goods	480.39	480.00	456.86	39.8	39.9	39.9	12.07	12.03	11.45
Prim. & Fab. Metal	389.25	402.81	366.40	41.9	43.5	40.0	9.29	9.26	9.16
Machinery	495.96	497.04	459.29	39.9	39.7	39.8	12.43	12.52	11.54
Nondurable Goods	391.19	379.25	395.85	42.2	41.0	41.8	9.27	9.25	9.47
Food & Kindred Products	346.95	315.66	332.67	45.0	42.2	43.6	7.71	7.48	7.63
Printing & Pub	411.03	393.21	389.44	39.3	37.7	37.7	10.46	10.43	10.33

p=preliminary
r=revised

TULSA
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Number In Thousands SEP 1987p	AUG 1987r	SEP 1986r	Absolute Change From AUG 87 SEP 87	SEP 86 SEP 87
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	300.6	300.4	300.6	0.2	0.0
MANUFACTURING	49.4	49.8	50.7	-0.4	-1.3
DURABLE GOODS	38.1	38.0	39.7	0.1	-1.6
Stone,Clay & Glass Products	3.7	3.7	3.5	0.0	0.2
Primary & Fabricated Metals	10.6	10.6	10.4	0.0	0.2
Primary Metal Industries	1.8	1.8	1.7	0.0	0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	8.8	8.8	8.7	0.0	0.1
Fab. Struc.Metal Products	5.1	5.0	4.9	0.1	0.2
Machinery	13.5	13.6	14.2	-0.1	-0.7
Mach.Except Electric	10.3	10.4	10.8	-0.1	-0.5
Const.& Related Machinery	4.2	4.3	4.4	-0.1	-0.2
Electric & Electronic Equip.	3.2	3.2	3.4	0.0	-0.2
Transportation Equipment	7.0	6.9	8.3	0.1	-1.3
NON-DURABLE GOODS	11.3	11.8	11.0	-0.5	0.3
Printing & Publishing	3.5	3.6	3.5	-0.1	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.7	1.8	1.6	-0.1	0.1
MINING	17.2	17.3	17.2	-0.1	0.0
CONSTRUCTION	12.1	12.8	12.4	-0.7	-0.3
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	22.8	22.9	23.0	-0.1	-0.2
Transportation	15.3	15.4	15.0	-0.1	0.3
Comm.& Public Utilities	7.5	7.5	8.0	0.0	-0.5
TRADE	74.3	74.0	72.9	0.3	1.4
Wholesale Trade	18.4	18.3	18.8	0.1	-0.4
Retail Trade	55.9	55.7	54.1	0.2	1.8
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	17.7	17.8	17.5	-0.1	0.2
Banking	4.3	4.4	4.7	-0.1	-0.4
SERVICES	72.0	71.4	69.8	0.6	2.2
Health Services	21.9	21.9	20.6	0.0	1.3
Hospitals	11.9	12.0	11.2	-0.1	0.7
Educational Services	5.6	4.8	5.6	0.8	0.0
GOVERNMENT	35.1	34.4	37.1	0.7	-2.0
Federal	4.6	4.6	4.9	0.0	-0.3
State	5.3	4.8	6.5	0.5	-1.2
Local	25.2	25.0	25.7	0.2	-0.5

TULSA
INSURED UNEMPLOYED CHARACTERISTICS

TOTAL	5,107	5,596	8,732	-489	-3,625
Mining	326	351	769	- 25	- 443
Construction	697	808	1,083	-111	- 386
Manufacturing	1,299	1,470	2,974	-171	-1,675
Transp Public Utilities	260	267	333	- 7	- 73
Trade	820	859	1,348	- 39	- 528
Fin.Ins.Real Estate	267	259	323	8	- 56
Services	869	1,027	1,681	-158	- 812
Government & All Others	569	555	221	14	348

p=preliminary
r=revised

TULSA METROPOLITAN AREA

(Tulsa, Creek, Osage, Rogers and Wagoner Counties)

The September unemployment rate of 6.5 percent for the Tulsa Metropolitan Area is the lowest since 1984. It compares with August's 7.2 percent rate and 8.7 percent in September, 1986. The greatest boost to this improved unemployment rate was provided by a 30 percent reduction in number of unemployed over the past six months. Unemployment declined from 32,700 in March to 22,800 in September, with 2,800 of the total 9,900 change occurring during the last month.

Seasonal influences decreased employment by 1,600 during September. Total employment is still 3,200 above last year's level. The labor force also contracted seasonally to 352,900 or 4,400 below the August level and 5,100 lower than last year. Much of this contraction can be attributed to students returning to school after temporary employment and normal fall reductions in amusements, recreation, and similar related activities.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment edged up to 300,600 in September, the same level as last year. The seasonal influence was evident in job increases of 700 in government and 800 in the educational services sector. Trade also contributed with an increase of 300 jobs. Industries with significant employment losses were in the construction industry with 700, and the nondurable goods manufacturing sector with 500 additions. The net change in employment resulted in a 200 increase above the revised August estimate.

While there was no annual change in the total employment level, only the mining industry remains unchanged. The year-to-year results from the other industries were muddled. The services industry recorded solid gains with 2,200 more jobs. Retail trade increased employment by 1,800, while nondurable goods manufacturing and transportation added 300 each. Industries experiencing faltering employment were; government with 2,000 fewer employees, durable goods manufacturing 1,600 lower, communications and public utilities with 500 job losses, and construction down 300 jobs.

September preliminary estimates indicated the average work week for the 31,600 production workers in the Tulsa Metropolitan Area was 42.1 hours, the same as in August. Average hourly earnings for all manufacturing production workers rose by 39 cents to $11.01 per hour. Average weekly earnings increased $16.42 to $463.52 as a result of the higher hourly earnings rate. An increase in average weekly earnings of $46.24 since September, 1986 resulted from the combination of 63 cents more in hourly earnings and a 1.9 hour longer work week.

Insured employment in the Tulsa Area continued to slide to 5,107 for September. This was a drop of 8.7 percent from August and a 41.5 percent decrease since September, 1986. The greatest improvement occurred in the mining and manufacturing industries, both of which registered claimant reductions in excess of fifty-five percent over the year.

An unfavorable trend continued for the "Government and All Other" industry, with current unemployment claims increasing to more than one-and-one-half times the level reported last year. Government claimants actually declined by 35.5 percent over the year, while those lumped into the all others component increased by more than six times the September, 1986 level.

Historical and current trends point to further positive employment growth in the Tulsa area. Slow, steady progress is indicated for most industries; however, the construction industry may be further constricted by seasonal reductions and high vacancy rates for office and industry facilities.

TULSA
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

ITEM	SEP 1987p	AUG 1987r	SEP 1986r	AUG 87 SEP 87	SEP 86 SEP 87
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	352,900	357,300	358,000	-4,400	-5,100
Unemployment	22,800	25,600	31,100	-2,800	-8,300
Unemployment Rate	6.5	7.2	8.7	XXX	XXX
Employment	330,100	331,700	326,900	-1,600	3,200

TULSA
AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRY	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
	SEP 1987p	AUG 1987r	SEP 1986r	SEP 1987p	AUG 1987r	SEP 1986r	SEP 1987p	AUG 1987r	SEP 1986r
ALL MANUFACTURING	463.52	447.10	417.28	42.1	42.1	40.2	11.01	10.62	10.38
Durable goods	482.38	467.67	430.40	42.5	42.4	40.0	11.35	11.03	10.76
Prim & Fab. Metals	414.52	419.56	384.57	43.0	42.9	42.4	9.64	9.78	9.07
Machinery	414.24	412.58	376.81	41.8	42.1	38.1	9.91	9.80	9.89
Non-Durable Goods	383.51	365.65	358.57	40.2	40.9	40.7	9.54	8.94	8.81
Printing & Pub	440.32	406.03	410.27	43.0	43.8	40.5	10.24	9.27	10.13

p=preliminary
r=revised

ENID METROPOLITAN AREA

(Garfield County)

The favorable trend continued in the Enid Metropolitan Area for both unemployment and the unemployment rate. The September unemployment level of 1,575 and unemployment rate of 5.4 percent are the lowest recorded since August, 1982. Employment inched up another 25 to 27,800 for September and a worker growth of 225 has occurred since September, 1986. The down turn in total labor force continued as the September estimate of 29,375 reflects a 200 drop from the revised August estimate and was 525 lower than in September 1986. This fluctuation was considered seasonal as may students leave the labor force to return to school.

Total nonfarm wage and salary employment climbed to 21,900 for September, up 600 jobs over the revised August estimate. The majority of employment gains are related to the start of the new school year. Local education employment increased by 300 and 200 more jobs were added to the educational services sector. Retail trade and nondurable goods manufacturing sectors each contributed 100 new jobs. The only significant employment loss occurred due to seasonal reductions totaling 100 within the local government noneducational sector.

The current employment level was also 200 above that reported in September 1986. Yearly changes within major industries are generally mixed. The largest annual employment increase of 400 occurred in the services industry while 200 jobs each were added by the manufacturing industry and the local government sector. Over the year losses totaling 200 employees each were reported for finance, insurance, and real estate, and the wholesale and retail trade industry. The transportation and public utilities industry and the state government sector both declined by 100 employees.

ENID
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

ITEM	SEP 1987p	AUG 1987r	SEP 1986r	AUG 87 SEP 87	SEP 86 SEP 87
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	29,375	29,575	29,900	-200	-525
Unemployment	1,575	1,800	2,325	-225	-750
Unemployment Rate	5.4	6.1	7.8	XXX	XXX
Employment	27,800	27,775	27,575	25	225

ENID
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Number in Thousands SEP 1987p	 AUG 1987r	 SEP 1986r	Absolute Change From AUG 87 SEP 87	 SEP 86 SEP 87
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	21.9	21.3	21.7	0.6	0.2
MANUFACTURING	1.7	1.6	1.5	0.1	0.2
DURABLE GOODS	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.1
NON-DURABLE GOODS	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.1
MINING	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
CONSTRUCTION	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	2.1	2.1	2.2	0.0	-0.1
TRADE	6.2	6.1	6.4	0.1	-0.2
Wholesale Trade	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.0	-0.1
Retail Trade	4.9	4.8	5.0	0.1	-0.1
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.0	-0.2
SERVICES	5.5	5.3	5.1	0.2	0.4
GOVERNMENT	3.4	3.2	3.3	0.2	0.1
Federal	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
State	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.0	-0.1
Local	2.1	1.9	1.9	0.2	0.2

p=preliminary
r=revised

LAWTON METROPOLITAN AREA

(Comanche County)

A 300 rise in total employment for September in the Lawton Metropolitan Area brings the current level to within 100 of last year's estimate.

The seasonal drop in unemployment, when combined with the increased labor force, produced an estimated jobless rate of 4.7 percent, down from 5.0 in August and a strong one-half percent under the rate posted last September. Unemployment now stands 11 percent below the plateau of a year ago.

The nonfarm wage and salary employment reached 32,600 this month, pushed higher primarily by seasonal hiring in educational units of both state and local government. In fact, all major industrial components recorded gains or held their own with the exception of mining, which had a minor 100 reduction over the month.

Over the year, the 400 drop in payroll jobs arises from increased hiring in some industries and losses in others. Just like the national and statewide trends, the service industry improved the most, up 7.4 percent. This went a long way in offsetting job losses of 300 each in both trade and transportation-public utilities. Mining and construction remain stymied with small losses, but manufacturing and government are holding steady. Payroll jobs could improve slightly in the next few weeks.

LAWTON
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

ITEM	SEP 1987p	AUG 1987r	SEP 1986r	AUG 87 SEP 87	SEP 86 SEP 87
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	47,525	47,375	47,900	150	-375
Unemployment	2,225	2,375	2,500	-150	-275
Unemployment Rate	4.7	5.0	5.2	XXX	XXX
Employment	45,300	45,000	45,400	300	-100

LAWTON
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Number In Thousands			Absolute Change From	
	SEP 1987p	AUG 1987r	SEP 1986r	AUG 87 SEP 87	SEP 86 SEP 87
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	32.6	31.7	33.0	0.9	-0.4
MANUFACTURING	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0
DURABLE GOODS	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
NON-DURABLE GOODS	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0
MINING	0.1	0.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.1
CONSTRUCTION	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.0	-0.1
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	1.1	1.0	1.4	0.1	-0.3
TRADE	8.6	8.5	8.9	0.1	-0.3
Wholesale Trade	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	7.7	7.6	8.0	0.1	-0.3
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
SERVICES	5.8	5.7	5.4	0.1	0.4
GOVERNMENT	10.9	10.2	10.9	0.7	0.0
Federal	5.5	5.6	5.5	-0.1	0.0
State	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.2	-0.1
Local	4.3	3.7	4.2	0.6	0.1

p=preliminary
r=revised

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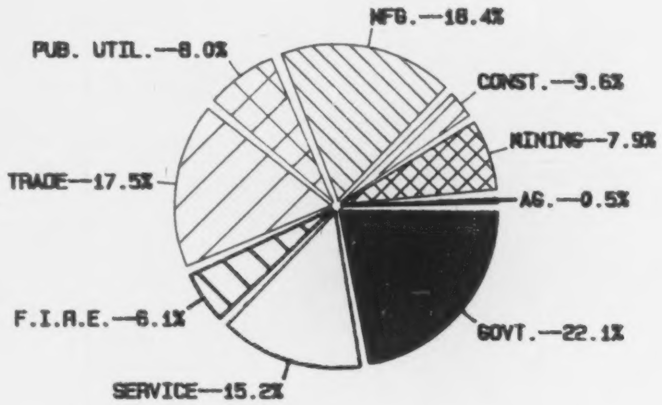

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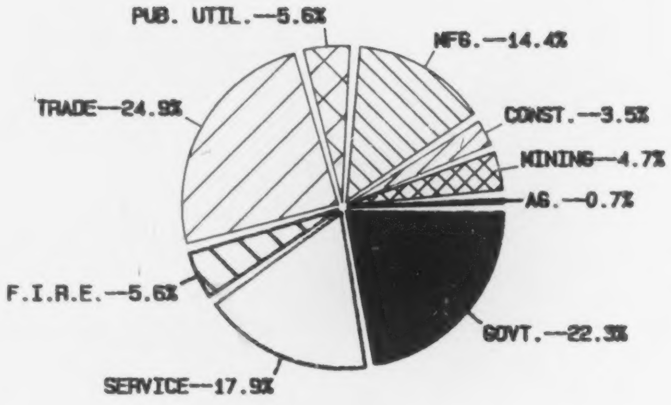

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OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET

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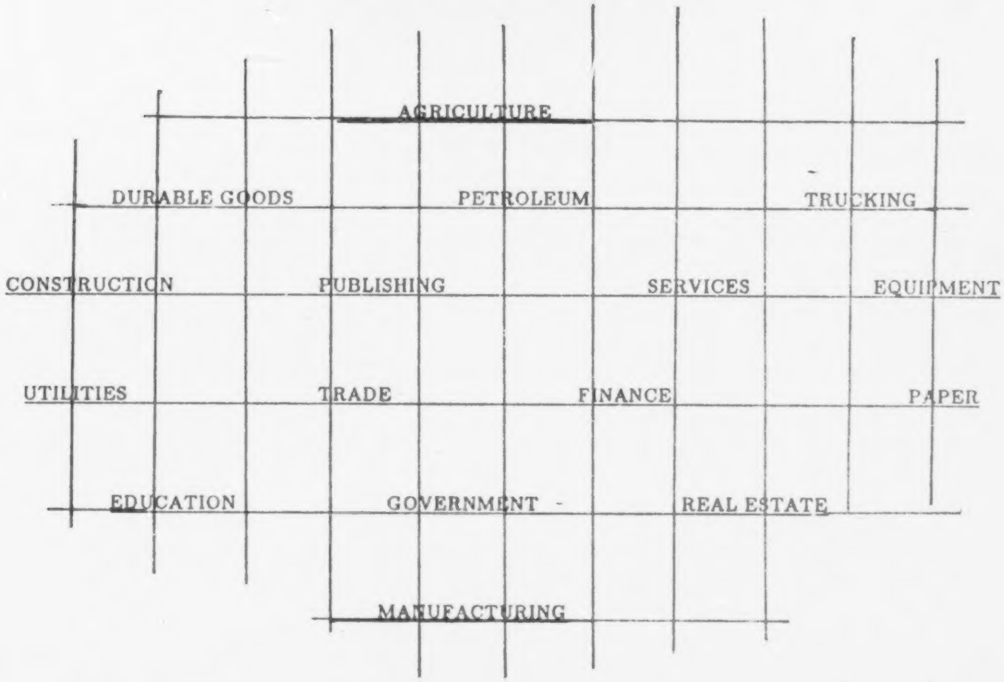
The Oklahoma Labor Market provides information from household and industry surveys. Employment, unemployment, insured claimant characteristics, hours and earnings data are compiled and analyzed.

BOB FUNSTON,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

RUSTY GATES, DIRECTOR
RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
WILL ROGERS MEMORIAL OFFICE BUILDING
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105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REAL ESTATE
MANUFACTURING

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PERCENT UNEMPLOYED UNCHANGED IN OCTOBER

Employment increased to 1,449,000 in October, up 1,300 since September, while unemployment edged slightly higher. As a result of these changes in the labor force, the October jobless rate held steady at 6.0 percent, unchanged from September's revised rate. Over the month, nonagricultural jobs rose and the domestic service-self-employed-unpaid family worker group also added workers. Agricultural employment dropped seasonally lower, however.

The unemployment situation has improved markedly during the year and this October was down 37,400 or about 29 percent below the 1986 level. Although total employment has been rising slowly for much of 1987, decreasing joblessness is the primary reason for the reduced labor force and lower jobless rate. The current 6.0 percent unemployment rate is now only slightly higher than the U.S. rate of 5.7 percent, and much improved from Oklahoma's 8.2 rate for this same period in 1986.

NONFARM JOBS RISE MONTHLY

Wage and salary employment at Oklahoma business firms was estimated to have reached 1,135,200 in October, advancing 4,900 from the previous month. A seasonal gain in government accounted for most of the job growth over the month. More specifically, 9,100 employees were added, mainly in public schools, colleges and universities. These seasonal increases reflected those institutions that began classes after the September survey period, and thus are included in October's reporting period. In addition to the increase in government, manufacturing netted 1,100 more jobs. Conversely, monthly losses were reported in the six other major industries in the State. In these latter industries, services led the downturn with 2,100 fewer workers, followed by trade (-900), finance-insurance-real estate (-800), mining (-700), and transportation-public utilities and construction with 400 losses each.

In spite of recent growth in wage and salary employment, this October's total slipped 4,100 below the October 1986 level. Over this year-to-year period, a loss of 5,500 in trade represented the major change. This cutback occurred mostly in the retail sector, where employment was down in food stores, department stores and at auto dealers/service stations. Transportation-public utilities also dropped 1,300 due to reductions in the public utilities sector. Part of this cutback resulted from early retirement incentives. The finance-insurance-real estate industry group had a 1,700 drop primarily because of losses in the banking sector. Finally, manufacturing netted 300 fewer jobs traced to the durable goods sector.

On a more positive note, gains were posted in four industries: mining, construction, services and government, over the past 12 months. Services recorded the largest upturn with 2,600 more jobs, mostly in health services, but employment was also up in personal services and in the hotel/motel business. Government added jobs at state and local levels which combined to outweight a loss in federal employment. Mining boosted payrolls by 800 and construction edged slightly higher over the year.

MANUFACTURING WAGES DOWN MONTHLY

In manufacturing, 115,200 production workers averaged $408.00 during the survey week in October, $12.66 below the corresponding week in September. Losses occurred in virtually all manufacturing sectors.

Durable goods workers in three component industries averaged over $20.00 less per week between September and October. Specifically, these industries were stone-clay-glass, primary metals and nonelectrical machinery. In the latter, oil field machinery workers experienced the largest salary reduction.

In the nondurable goods sector, all published industries showed declining weekly pay, except for a moderate increase in apparel and textiles. Largest losses in other soft goods manufacturing were paper and allied products, down an average of $25.00, food and kindred, off $17.30 and petroleum refining, $18.46 below a month ago.

Among the published nonmanufacturing industries, weekly earnings of oil and gas extraction, public utilities and retail trade workers were slightly lower in October than for the corresponding period in September. By contrast, construction workers added an average of $20.62 and wholesale trade employees averaged $5.70 more during October.

Year-to-year, manufacturing production workers' weekly paychecks edged up by an average of $3.66 per week or 0.9 percent. Over the year gains also occurred in four of the five nonmanufacturing industries.

COUNTY JOBLESS RATES RISE IN OCTOBER

Unemployment rates rose in 47 of Oklahoma's 77 counties in October when compared to rates for the previous month.

However, 22 were lower and 8 remained unchanged during this period.

Year-ago comparisons showed that unemployment rates were still below their 1986 levels in all but one county. In Pittsburg County, a rise of two-tenths percent brought the current rate to the level of a year ago.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS - 345.3

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (UNADJUSTED)	
UNITED STATES	5.7%
OKLAHOMA	6.0%
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	5.2%
TULSA MSA	6.7%
LAWTON MSA	4.3%
ENID MSA	5.1%

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS IN MANUFACTURING (UNADJUSTED)	
UNITED STATES	41.3
OKLAHOMA	40.8
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	40.8
TULSA MSA	41.7

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
SUMMARY TABLE

(*By Place of Residence)

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands) OCT 1987p	SEP 1987r	OCT 1986r	PERCENT CHANGE SEP 87 OCT 87	ABSOLUTE CHANGE SEP 87 OCT 87	OCT 86 OCT 87
Total Civilian Labor Force	1,541.7	1,539.7	1,588.1	0.1	2.0	-46.4
Unemployment	92.7	92.0	130.1	0.8	0.7	-37.4
Unemployment Rate	6.0	6.0	8.2	XXX	XXX	XXX
Total Employment	1,449.0	1,447.7	1,458.0	0.1	1.3	-9.0
Agriculture	32.4	34.7	36.0	-6.6	-2.3	-3.6
Domestic Service-Self-Employed-Unpaid Family Workers	141.0	137.0	137.3	2.3	3.2	3.7
Idled by Labor Disputes	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2

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*Labor force data refers to place of resident, as required by the U. S Department of Labor. As a result, these estimates remove the effect of multiple jobholders and nonresident commuters included in wage and salary employment on a place-of-work basis. Workers idled by labor disputes are counted in total employment.

p=preliminary
r=revised

NON-AGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

(By Place of Work)

INDUSTRY	NUMBER (In Thousands) OCT 1987p	SEP 1987r	OCT 1986r	PERCENT CHANGE SEP 87 OCT 87	ABSOLUTE CHANGE SEP 87 OCT 87	OCT 86 OCT 87
Total Wage & Salary Workers	1,135.2	1,130.3	1,139.3	0.4	4.9	-4.1
Manufacturing	159.8	158.7	160.1	0.7	1.1	-0.3
Durable Goods	97.4	96.8	98.6	0.6	0.6	-1.2
Lumber & Wood Prod.	2.6	2.7	2.5	-3.7	-0.1	0.1
Stone,Clay & Glass Prod.	10.0	10.2	10.4	-2.0	-0.2	-0.4
Primary Metal Industries	4.4	4.3	4.1	2.3	0.1	0.3
Fabricated Metal Prod.	15.2	14.8	14.4	2.7	0.4	0.8
Fab.Struct.Metal Prod.	7.6	7.4	7.1	2.7	0.2	0.5
Machinery Exc.Electrical	31.6	31.2	31.3	1.3	0.4	0.3
Constr. & Related Mach.	9.7	9.4	9.5	3.2	0.3	0.2
Oil Field Machinery	6.3	5.9	5.5	6.8	0.4	0.8
Gen.Industrial Mach.	5.7	5.6	5.7	1.8	0.1	0.0
Elect.& Electronic Equip.	8.6	8.6	9.3	0.0	0.0	-0.7
Transportation Equip.	18.6	18.7	20.0	-0.5	-0.1	-1.4
Motor Vehicle & Equip.	10.1	10.3	10.6	-1.9	-0.2	-0.5
Aircraft & Parts	7.9	7.8	8.9	1.3	0.1	-1.0
Instruments & Rel.Prod.	2.5	2.5	2.6	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Non-Durable Goods	62.4	61.9	61.5	0.8	0.5	0.9
Food & Kindred Prod.	14.2	14.0	14.2	1.4	0.2	0.0
Apparel & Textile Prod.	10.0	9.9	9.5	1.0	0.1	0.5
Paper & Allied Prod.	4.0	4.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.6
Printing & Publishing	10.8	10.8	11.4	0.0	0.0	-0.6
Newspapers & Period.	5.4	5.4	5.9	0.0	0.0	-0.5
Petroleum & Coal Prod.	7.2	7.2	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Petroleum Refining	6.5	6.5	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rubber/Misc.Plast.Prod.	11.4	11.4	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tires & Inner Tubes	6.4	6.4	6.5	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Non-Manufacturing	975.4	971.6	979.2	0.4	3.8	-3.8
Mining	53.8	54.5	53.0	-1.3	-0.7	0.8
Oil & Gas Extraction	51.4	52.1	50.6	-1.3	-0.7	0.8
Construction	40.0	40.4	39.9	-1.0	-0.4	0.1
HV Const.Contractors	9.0	9.2	8.8	-2.2	-0.2	0.2
Transp.& Pub. Utilities	62.0	62.4	63.3	-0.6	-0.4	-1.3
Transportation	34.6	34.6	34.2	0.0	0.0	0.4
Railroad Transportation	1.9	1.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Trucking & Warehousing	16.3	16.3	16.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Pipe Lines,exc.Nat.Gas	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Comm.&Elec/Gas/San Service	27.4	27.8	29.1	-1.4	-0.4	-1.7
Wholesale & Retail Trade	273.5	274.4	279.0	-0.3	-0.9	-5.5
Wholesale Trade	60.9	60.7	61.3	0.3	0.2	-0.4
Retail Trade	212.6	213.7	217.7	-0.5	-1.1	-5.1
Gen.Merchandise Stores	31.4	30.5	30.9	3.0	0.9	0.5
Department Stores	11.4	11.1	12.4	2.7	0.3	-1.0
Food Stores	34.6	36.0	37.5	-3.9	-1.4	-2.9
Auto.Dlrs/Ser.Station	24.0	24.2	24.4	-0.8	-0.2	-0.4
Apparel & Acces.Stores	14.6	14.4	13.8	1.4	0.2	0.8
Fin,Insur.& Real Estate	60.4	61.2	62.1	-1.3	-0.8	-1.7
Banking	19.2	19.8	20.6	-3.0	-0.6	-1.4
Credit Agenc.OT Banks	9.2	9.2	9.9	0.0	0.0	-0.7
Insurance Carriers	8.2	8.2	9.1	0.0	0.0	-0.9
Services	228.1	230.2	225.5	-0.9	-2.1	2.6
Hotels & Lodging Places	12.3	12.8	11.8	-3.9	-0.5	0.5
Personal Services	13.6	13.6	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.7
Motion Pictures	1.2	1.3	1.3	-7.7	-0.1	-0.1
Health Services	73.1	72.9	71.5	0.3	0.2	1.6
Hospitals	30.2	30.1	29.1	0.3	0.1	1.1
Educational Services	12.0	11.7	13.0	2.6	0.3	-1.0
Government, Total	257.6	248.5	256.4	3.7	9.1	1.2
Federal Government	52.0	52.7	53.5	-1.3	-0.7	-1.5
State Government	72.0	68.2	71.0	5.6	3.8	1.0
Local Government	133.6	127.6	131.9	4.7	6.0	1.7

p=preliminary
r=revised

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS
OKLAHOMA MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

	PRODUCTION WORKERS	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
	OCT 1987p	OCT 1987p	SEP 1987r	OCT 1986r	OCT 1987p	SEP 1987r	OCT 1986r	OCT 1987p	SEP 1987r	OCT 1986r
ALL MANUFACTURING	115.2	408.00	420.66	404.34	43.8	41.0	41.9	10.00	10.26	9.65
Durable Goods	71.8	435.34	450.85	424.95	43.8	41.4	42.2	10.67	10.89	10.07
Stone,Clay & Glass	8.3	463.22	485.76	444.55	43.7	44.0	42.5	10.60	10.04	10.46
Primary Metal Industries	3.5	456.19	485.54	439.34	43.2	44.1	45.2	10.5	11.01	9.72
Fab.Metal Products	10.8	371.49	372.19	360.45	41.6	41.4	40.5	8.93	8.99	8.90
Fab.Struct.Metals	4.8	370.66	365.43	370.06	42.9	42.1	40.4	8.64	8.68	9.16
Mach.Except Electrical	22.4	433.37	455.82	410.66	41.0	42.8	44.3	10.57	10.65	9.27
Oil Field Machinery	3.8	402.00	425.25	385.03	40.0	40.5	36.6	10.05	10.50	10.52
Elec.& Elec. Equip.	6.0	433.37	455.82	410.66	41.0	42.8	44.3	10.57	10.65	9.27
Transportation Equip.	14.8	510.84	527.39	506.66	37.7	38.3	40.5	13.55	13.77	12.51
Instr.& Related Prod.	1.6	447.63	459.83	448.92	43.0	43.3	45.3	10.41	10.62	9.91
Non-Durable Goods	43.4	360.93	370.67	369.77	40.6	40.4	41.5	8.89	9.18	8.91
Food & Kindred Prod.	9.3	312.98	330.30	315.29	40.7	41.6	46.0	7.69	7.94	7.69
Apparel & Other Text.	8.6	194.69	188.93	192.55	38.1	36.9	39.7	5.11	5.12	4.85
Paper & Allied Prod.	3.2	443.90	469.13	420.02	40.8	40.2	41.3	10.88	11.67	10.17
Printing & Publishing	5.4	407.38	413.40	393.05	41.4	41.8	41.2	9.84	9.89	9.54
Newspapers & Period.	1.7	368.00	393.30	407.23	39.4	42.2	40.2	9.34	9.32	10.13
Petroleum Refining	4.1	526.24	544.70	461.35	41.6	41.9	38.9	12.65	13.00	11.86
Non-Manufacturing										
Oil & Gas Extraction	24.2	462.31	466.89	461.85	41.5	42.1	41.2	11.14	11.09	11.21
Construction	31.6	444.00	423.38	428.65	40.4	37.5	37.8	10.99	11.29	11.34
Public Utilities	21.7	523.16	527.20	512.93	41.0	40.9	41.1	12.76	12.89	12.48
Wholesale Trade	46.5	387.30	381.60	365.11	39.4	39.3	38.8	9.83	9.71	9.41
Retail Trade	122.0	186.35	197.47	187.86	30.7	31.0	31.0	6.07	6.37	6.06

**Excludes eating and drinking establishments.*

OKLAHOMA CITY
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Number In Thousands OCT 1987p	 SEP 1987r	 OCT 1986r	Absolute Change From SEP 87 OCT 87	 OCT 86 OCT 87
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	403.1	403.0	410.0	0.1	-6.9
MANUFACTURING	48.7	48.8	49.4	-0.1	-0.7
DURABLE GOODS	33.2	33.3	33.8	-0.1	-0.6
Primary & Fabricated Metals	4.9	4.9	4.9	0.0	0.0
Fab.Struc.Metal Products	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.0	0.1
Machinery	13.5	13.6	14.1	-0.1	-0.6
Mach. Except Electric	10.6	10.7	10.9	-0.1	-0.3
Electric & Electronic Equip.	2.9	2.9	3.2	0.0	-0.3
Transportation Equipment	10.0	9.9	9.8	0.1	0.2
NON-DURABLE GOODS	15.5	15.5	15.6	0.0	-0.1
Food and Kindred Products	5.6	5.6	5.3	0.0	0.3
Printing & Publishing	4.2	4.2	4.4	0.0	-0.2
MINING	11.7	11.7	12.2	0.0	-0.5
CONSTRUCTION	14.7	14.9	14.5	-0.2	0.2
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	19.6	20.0	20.2	-0.4	-0.6
Transportation	9.4	9.5	9.3	-0.1	0.1
Comm. & Public Utilities	10.2	10.5	10.9	-0.3	-0.7
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	96.9	97.6	101.7	-0.7	-4.8
Wholesale Trade	22.8	22.9	23.1	-0.1	-0.3
Retail Trade	74.1	74.7	78.6	-0.6	-4.5
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	25.5	25.7	26.0	-0.2	-0.5
Banking	6.3	6.5	6.8	-0.2	-0.5
Credit Agencies Other Than Bank	4.1	4.1	4.2	0.0	-0.1
Insurance Carriers	4.8	4.8	5.1	0.0	-0.3
SERVICES	88.5	88.8	87.1	-0.3	1.4
Health Services	25.2	25.2	24.9	0.0	0.3
Hospitals	11.7	11.6	11.5	0.1	0.2
Educational Services	4.6	4.4	4.7	0.2	-0.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	97.5	95.5	98.9	2.0	-1.4
Total Federal Government	29.5	29.6	30.8	-0.1	-1.3
Total State/Local Gover.	68.0	65.9	68.1	2.1	-0.1
Total State Government	33.6	32.5	33.8	1.1	-0.2
Total Local Government	34.4	33.4	34.3	1.0	0.1

OKLAHOMA CITY
INSURED UNEMPLOYED CHARACTERISTICS

(Statistics Not Available At This Time)

TOTAL
Mining
Construction
Manufacturing
Transp Public Utilities
Trade
Fin. Ins. Real Estate
Services
Government & All Other

p=preliminary
r=revised

OKLAHOMA CITY METROPOLITAN AREA

(Oklahoma, Canadian, Cleveland, Logan, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties)

With the levels of labor force, employment, and unemployment remaining virtually unchanged from the September estimates, the unemployment rate held steady at 5.2 percent for the Oklahoma City Metropolitan Area in October. This is consistent with the trend for this time of year in recent history.

Employment at 474,600, reflects a 4,400 (9.2 percent) drop from a year ago, but may show some improvement in the upcoming holiday season. Although a slight 300 rise was estimated in the number of unemployed this month, the current level of joblessness is a resounding 24.6 percent below the number posted in October, 1986. All in all, the data seems to point to a continuing trend of local economy stabilization.

Fed by a 2,000 increase in the public sector, total wage and salary employment managed a net gain of 100 in the Oklahoma City Metropolitan Area in October. At the other end of the spectrum, jobs in the private sector fell off by 1,900 in the same period. Similar to last month, all of the government gain was centered in state and local government as education continued to add support staff at some of the later opening institutions. The trade industry fell by 700 over the month as eating and drinking places contracted from the higher job levels maintained during the summer tourist season. Transportation and public utilities employment also pulled back 400 as early retirements took place in several key industries. Minor employment losses were also recorded by the remaining major industrial components.

Wage and salary jobs are still lagging some 6,900 below last October's level but seem to be stabilizing somewhat. Service and construction have registered gains over the year. Trade and government account for almost 90 percent of the net wage and salary decline as the other four components had only small losses.

Manufacturing production workers in the Oklahoma City Metropolitan Area worked 39.8 hours at $11.02 per hour for $438.60 per week during October according to averages compiled from firms representing 35,300 workers in the area. The weekly average compares to $459.41 in September, a $20.81 drop over the 30-day period. Nondurable goods workers did not drop as much as durables because the work period was longer, even though both segments had similar declines in average hourly pay.

Compared to October 1986, durables pay has held relatively steady while nondurables are averaging almost $26.00 less per week due to an average 4.7 percent drop in pay rates.

Based on historical trends, the job outlook for next month is not likely to produce a feast or a famine. Between the school start-up in September and the holiday season beginning late November, things usually stay fairly quiet. The effect of recent national events on local personal spending will be an area to watch in coming weeks.

OKLAHOMA CITY
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

ITEM	NUMBER OCT 1987p	SEP 1987r	OCT 1986r	ABSOLUTE CHANGE SEP 87 OCT 87	OCT 86 OCT 87
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	500,700	500,300	513,600	400	-12,900
Unemployment	26,100	25,800	34,600	300	- 8,500
Unemployment Rate	5.2	5.2	6.7	XXX	XXX
Employment	474,600	474,500	479,000	100	- 4,400

OKLAHOMA CITY
AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRY	WEEKLY EARNINGS OCT 1987p	SEP 1987r	OCT 1986r	WEEKLY HOURS OCT 1987p	SEP 1987r	OCT 1986r	HOURLY EARNINGS OCT 1987p	SEP 1987r	OCT 1986r
ALL MANUFACTURING	438.60	459.41	436.97	39.8	40.8	40.2	11.02	11.26	10.87
Durable Goods	461.76	485.21	448.81	39.0	40.2	39.3	11.84	12.07	11.42
Prim. & Fab. Metal	389.48	388.41	374.10	42.8	41.9	40.4	9.10	9.27	9.26
Machinery	464.28	511.70	439.29	37.9	41.2	38.1	12.25	12.42	11.53
Nondurable Goods	380.52	391.19	406.08	42.0	42.2	42.7	9.06	9.27	9.51
Food & Kindred Products	336.42	347.72	329.30	44.5	45.1	43.5	7.56	7.71	7.57
Printing & Pub	392.58	409.25	409.77	38.3	39.2	39.1	10.25	10.44	10.48

p=preliminary
r=revised

TULSA
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Number In Thousands			Absolute Change From	
	OCT 1987p	SEP 1987r	OCT 1986r	SEP 87 OCT 87	OCT 86 OCT 87
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	301.9	299.9	301.4	2.0	0.5
MANUFACTURING	49.9	49.6	50.7	0.3	-0.8
DURABLE GOODS	38.4	38.2	39.4	0.2	-1.0
Stone,Clay & Glass Products	3.7	3.7	3.5	0.0	0.2
Primary & Fabricated Metals	10.9	10.6	10.4	0.3	0.5
Primary Metal Industries	1.8	1.8	1.6	0.0	0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	9.1	8.8	8.8	0.3	0.3
Fab. Struc.Metal Products	5.4	5.1	5.0	0.3	0.4
Machinery	13.5	13.6	14.0	-0.1	-0.5
Mach.Except Electric	10.3	10.4	10.7	-0.1	-0.4
Const.& Related Machinery	4.3	4.3	4.4	0.0	-0.1
Electric & Electronic Equip.	3.2	3.2	3.3	0.0	-0.1
Transportation Equipment	6.9	7.0	8.2	-0.1	-1.3
NON-DURABLE GOODS	11.5	11.4	11.3	0.1	0.2
Printing & Publishing	3.6	3.6	3.5	0.0	0.1
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
MINING	17.1	17.1	17.4	0.0	-0.3
CONSTRUCTION	12.0	12.2	12.4	-0.2	-0.4
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	22.9	22.9	22.9	0.0	0.0
Transportation	15.4	15.4	15.0	0.0	0.4
Comm.& Public Utilities	7.5	7.5	7.9	0.0	-0.4
TRADE	74.5	73.7	73.3	0.8	1.2
Wholesale Trade	18.4	18.2	18.8	0.2	-0.4
Retail Trade	56.1	55.5	54.5	0.6	1.6
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	17.5	17.6	17.4	-0.1	0.1
Banking	4.3	4.3	4.7	0.0	-0.4
SERVICES	71.4	71.7	69.6	-0.3	1.8
Health Services	21.9	21.9	20.7	0.0	1.2
Hospitals	12.0	12.0	11.3	0.0	0.7
Educational Services	5.8	5.4	5.6	0.4	0.2
GOVERNMENT	36.6	35.1	37.7	1.5	-1.1
Federal	4.5	4.6	4.8	-0.1	-0.3
State	5.8	5.3	6.6	0.5	-0.8
Local	26.3	25.2	26.3	1.1	0.0

TULSA
INSURED UNEMPLOYED CHARACTERISTICS

(STATISTICS NOT AVAILABLE AT THIS TIME)

TOTAL
Mining
Construction
Manufacturing
Transp Public Utilities
Trade
Fin.Ins.Real Estate
Services
Government & All Others

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p=preliminary
r=revised

TULSA METROPOLITAN AREA

(Tulsa, Creek, Osage, Rogers and Wagoner Counties)

Total employment in the five-county Tulsa Metropolitan Area increased to 329,800 in October, up 400 over September and 1,500 higher than last year. Unemployment rose by 200 over the month, but is still a substantial 7,400 or 23.9 percent lower than one year ago. Unemployment rates were 6.7 percent this October, 6.6 percent in September and 8.6 percent in October 1986.

Wage and salary employment jumped by 2,000 during October, reaching a total of 301,900. Seasonal increases in government accounted for 1,500 of the total increase with most new jobs occurring in the education and other local government sectors. Trade employment also increased by 800 and manufacturing was up by 300. Industries recording declining employment were services (down 300), construction (down 200), and finance, insurance, and real estate (down 100).

The nonfarm wage and salary employment rose 500 higher than last year. Recording the largest employment gains were: services (up 1,800) and trade (up 1,200). Industries with losses over the year were government (down 1,100), manufacturing (down 800), construction (down 400), and mining (down 300).

The average work week for the estimated 31,900 manufacturing production workers in the Tulsa Metropolitan Area decreased by .4 hours to 41.7 hours for October. This decrease accounts for two-thirds of the $18.17 decline in average weekly earnings for all manufacturing production workers during the month. The remaining one-third of this decline was caused by a 33 cent lower average hourly earnings rate. The drop in average hourly earnings was primarily the result of increased employment of production workers in lower paying durable goods manufacturing sectors. The October average weekly earnings for all manufacturing workers at $445.77 was still $35.20 higher than that of a year ago. For October, durable goods workers registered both a significant decline in weekly hours and a lower hourly earnings rate, while non-durable goods workers showed slight increases in both weekly hours and hourly earnings.

Wage and salary employment should rise for the holiday season in trade and services industries. A slight decline in the jobless rate may be seen in December as holiday jobs are filled, otherwise little change is expected.

TULSA
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

ITEM	NUMBER OCT 1987p	SEP 1987r	OCT 1986r	ABSOLUTE CHANGE SEP 87 OCT 87	OCT 86 OCT 87
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	353,400	352,800	359,300	600	-5,900
Unemployment	23,600	23,400	31,000	200	-7,400
Unemployment Rate	6.7	6.6	8.6	xxx	xxx
Employment	329,800	329,400	328,300	400	1,500

TULSA
AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRY	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
	OCT 1987p	SEP 1987r	OCT 1986r	OCT 1987p	SEP 1987r	OCT 1986r	OCT 1987p	SEP 1987r	OCT 1986r
ALL MANUFACTURING	445.77	463.94	412.57	41.7	42.1	39.9	10.69	11.02	10.34
Durable goods	459.48	483.08	425.42	42.0	42.6	39.5	10.94	11.34	10.77
Prim & Fab. Metals	402.23	415.05	380.94	42.7	43.1	42.0	9.42	9.63	9.07
Machinery	412.76	415.07	357.56	41.4	41.8	36.3	9.97	9.93	9.85
Non-Durable Goods	386.72	384.16	356.10	40.2	40.1	41.6	9.62	9.58	8.56
Printing & Pub	465.70	441.07	424.87	46.2	43.2	42.7	10.08	10.21	9.95

p=preliminary
r=revised

ENID METROPOLITAN AREA

(Garfield County)

Employment in the Enid Metropolitan Area rose by 125, while unemployment dropped another 75, and the total labor force netted a 50 increase since September. As a result the unemployment rate continued its slide to 5.1 percent for October, the lowest since June 1982. The October labor force of 29,275 is still 1,050 fewer than that of a year ago. Employment was also down 175 over the year; however, a large decline in unemployment of 875 resulted in a much lower unemployment rate.

Total non-farm wage and salary employment decreased to 21,600 for October. Job losses of 100 each were indicated for durable goods manufacturing, wholesale trade, retail trade, and the educational services sectors. A seasonal increase of 100 jobs in the local government sector neutralized some of these losses.

Over the year, since October 1986, there has been a decline in non-farm employment totaling 200. Services accounted for increased employment of 300, and manufacturing added 100 jobs. Employment losses of 200 each occurred in the government and trade industries. Also, 100 jobs each were lost by both the transportation and public utilities industry and the finance, insurance and real estate industry.

ENID
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	NUMBER			ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
ITEM	OCT 1987p	SEP 1987r	OCT 1986r	SEP 87 OCT 87	OCT 86 OCT 87
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	29,275	29,225	30,325	50	-1,050
Unemployment	1,500	1,575	2,375	-75	- 875
Unemployment Rate	5.1	5.4	7.8	XXX	XXX
Employment	27,775	27,650	27,950	125	- 175

ENID
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

	NUMBER			ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
Industry	OCT 1987p	SEP 1987r	OCT 1986r	SEP 87 OCT 87	OCT 86 OCT 87
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	21.6	21.9	21.8	-0.3	-0.2
MANUFACTURING	1.6	1.7	1.5	-0.1	0.1
DURABLE GOODS	0.7	0.8	0.7	-0.1	0.0
NON-DURABLE GOODS	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.1
MINING	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
CONSTRUCTION	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	2.1	2.1	2.2	0.0	-0.1
TRADE	6.0	6.2	6.2	-0.2	-0.2
Wholesale Trade	1.2	1.3	1.4	-0.1	-0.2
Retail Trade	4.8	4.9	4.8	-0.1	0.0
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.0	-0.1
SERVICES	5.4	5.5	5.1	-0.1	0.3
GOVERNMENT	3.5	3.4	3.7	0.1	-0.2
Federal	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
State	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.0	-0.1
Local	2.2	2.1	2.3	0.1	-0.1

p=preliminary
r=revised

LAWTON METROPOLITAN AREA

(Comanche County)

Total employment in the Lawton Metropolitan Area climbed 600 in October and is now even with the October 1986 total. With unemployment dropping another 150 over the same estimation period, the jobless rate stands at a healthy 4.3 percent. The unemployment level is now 17 percent under the level estimated in October 1986 and reflects an increasingly stable Comanche County economy.

Again in October, the nonfarm wage and salary employment rose, reaching 32,800. This was the result of continued staffing of educational units in both local and state government. The 400 increase in the public sector was more than adequate to offset minor losses in three divisions of the private sector. The other four major industry divisions were unchanged from last month.

On a yearly comparison basis, services with a 500 job gain, continues to abate the minor employment drops in several other major components. Mining, trade, and transportation - public utilities are the only industries which have declined by more than 100 positions.

Job totals for the Lawton area will probably show only minor differences during the month of November. Retailers may hire some temporary help as they try to get an early jump on the holiday season.

LAWTON
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	NUMBER			ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
ITEM	OCT 1987p	SEP 1987r	OCT 1986r	SEP 87 OCT 87	OCT 86 OCT 87
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	47,750	47,300	48,175	450	-425
Unemployment	2,050	2,200	2,475	-100	-425
Unemployment Rate	4.3	4.7	5.1	XXX	XXX
Employment	45,700	45,100	45,700	600	-0-

LAWTON
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

	NUMBER			ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
Industry	OCT 1987p	SEP 1987r	OCT 1986r	SEP 87 OCT 87	OCT 86 OCT 87
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	32.8	32.7	33.4	0.1	-0.6
MANUFACTURING	3.3	3.4	3.4	-0.1	-0.1
DURABLE GOODS	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	-0.1
NON-DURABLE GOODS	2.9	3.0	2.9	-0.1	0.0
MINING	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	-0.2
CONSTRUCTION	1.2	1.3	1.3	-0.1	-0.1
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	1.1	1.1	1.4	0.0	-0.3
TRADE	8.5	8.6	8.8	-0.1	-0.3
Wholesale Trade	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	7.6	7.7	7.9	-0.1	-0.3
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
SERVICES	5.8	5.8	5.3	0.0	0.5
GOVERNMENT	11.3	10.9	11.4	0.4	-0.1
Federal	5.5	5.5	5.5	0.0	0.0
State	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.1	0.0
Local	4.6	4.3	4.7	0.3	-0.1

p=preliminary
r=revised

Please send comments, questions or address changes to Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research Department, Room 310, Will Rogers Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105. Phone (405) 557-7260.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105-4495

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OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET

NOVEMBER 1987

The Oklahoma Labor Market
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The Oklahoma Labor Market provides
information from household and
industry surveys. Employment,
unemployment, insured claimant
characteristics, hours and
earnings data are compiled and
analyzed.

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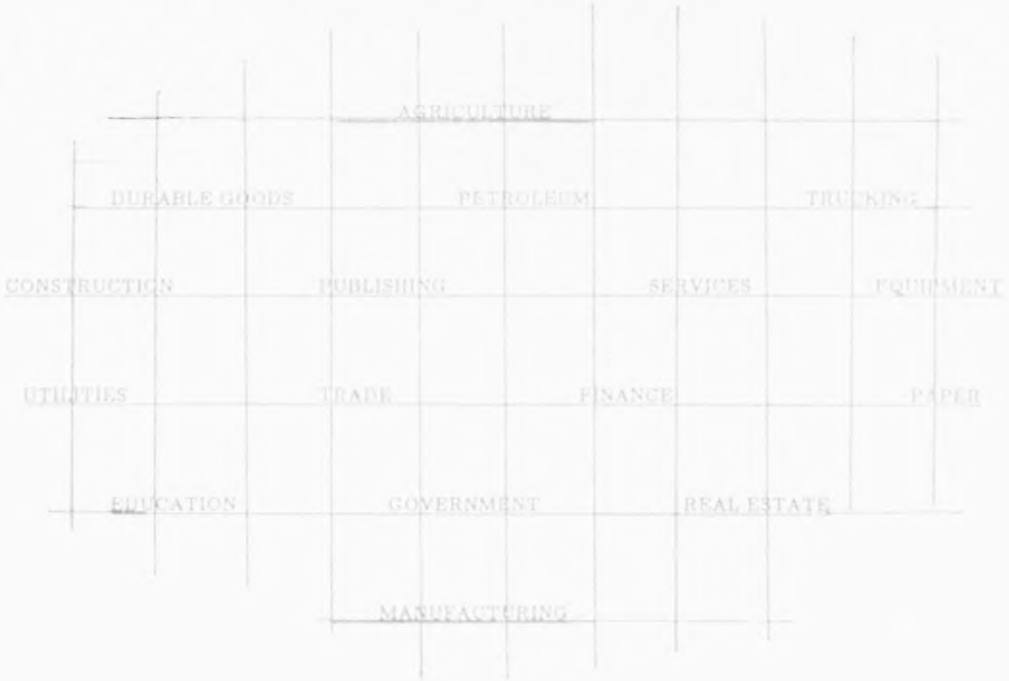
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JOBLESSNESS DECLINES IN NOVEMBER

Unemployment declined 2,900 in November, according to the latest household survey series estimate. This represents a 3.0 percent drop from the revised October figures and increases the overall decline from a year ago to 26.2 percent.

Contrary to the trends of prior years,total employment fell 6,500 during the current estimation period. This brings the year to year decline to 22,000. The November fall-off was primarily influenced by job contractions in the domestic service-self-employed-unpaid family worker category and the payroll series.

General weakness in the economy has contributed to the substantial decline in the civilian labor force over the year.

The unemployment rate improved slightly in November and is much improved from last year.

PAYROLL JOBS DOWN MONTHLY AND YEARLY

Nonfarm wage and salary unemployment, based on the place-of-work survey, decreased in Oklahoma from October to November and continued to lag behind the same month of 1986. The 2,300 job drop in November is primarily seasonal and is only slightly larger than normal for this time of year.

The majority of the November drop was concentrated in government, services, and construction. Government, led by an 1,800 decline in the local sector, was the greatest casualty with a slump of 2,700. Services eroded by 1,400 followed by a seasonal downturn of 1,000 in construction.

Transportation-public utilities showed a relative minor decline of 100, while finance-insurance-real estate held steady over the month.

On the upside, wholesale and retail trade moved seasonally ahead by 2,000 while manufacturing and mining contributed 600 and 300 respectively.

The November nonfarm wage and salary employment is still down some 8,900 from last year, but the rate of decline has subsided substantially.

Compared to last year; the service, mining, and manufacturing industries are the current growth leaders, but their rate of expansion has not been sufficient to offset the job losses in the other industrial components; especially trade.

Further improvement in statewide business activity, and the resultant growth of nonagricultural employment, will probably depend greatly on the national economic pattern during the next few months.

PRODUCTION WORKERS HOLD WAGE GAINS

In November, the 114,700 manufacturing production workers statewide earned an average weekly paycheck of $422.18. This was $14.00 higher than October and about $15.00 more than they made each week in November of last year.

Hourly wage rates jumped a dime this month, and are still 34 cents above last November's rate. Weekly income for those engaged in producing hard goods improved by $15.00, while those making soft goods were better off by only a slightly smaller amount.

Both durable and nondurable workers shared in monthly wage gains as all industry divisions registered weekly wage improvement, except paper and allied products.

Among the published nonmanufacturing industries, two had small upturns and the other three slipped slightly.

Compared to last November, the length of the workweek for the manufacturing production workers held steady, as the hourly wage rate pushed ahead by an average of 34 cents. Weekly earnings for durable goods rose $20.00 on the average while the nondurable sector gained $12.00 over the year.

COUNTY JOBLESS RATES SHOW MIXED RESULTS

Along with a lower statewide jobless rate, the Oklahoma City MSA also showed improvement, 5.2 percent compared to the revised October rate of 5.5 percent. The other three Metropolitan Statistical Areas; Tulsa, Lawton, and Enid showed either a small rise or no change.

Among the 77 counties, 27 had higher unemployment rates, 42 dropped, and 8 were the same as October. Compared to last November, 72 counties have improved jobless rates and 5 are still on a higher level.

Currently, the lowest published rate is 2.6 percent in Grant County and the highest is 12.6 percent in Hughes County.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS - 345.8

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (UNADJUSTED)		AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS IN MANUFACTURING (UNADJUSTED)	
UNITED STATES	5.6%	UNITED STATES	41.0
OKLAHOMA	6.2%	OKLAHOMA	41.8
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	5.2%	OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	40.9
TULSA MSA	7.1%	TULSA MSA	42.0
LAWTON MSA	4.7%		
ENID MSA	5.7%		

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
SUMMARY TABLE

(*By Place of Residence)

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands) NOV 1987p	OCT 1987r	NOV 1986r	PERCENT CHANGE OCT 87 NOV 87	ABSOLUTE CHANGE OCT 87 NOV 87	NOV 86 NOV 87
Total Civilian Labor Force	1,537.5	1,546.9	1,593.4	-0.6	-9.4	-55.9
Unemployment	95.3	98.2	129.2	-3.0	-2.9	-33.9
Unemployment Rate	6.2	6.3	8.1	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	1,442.2	1,448.7	1,464.2	-0.4	-6.5	-22.0
Agriculture	33.9	32.4	36.5	4.6	1.5	-2.6
Domestic Service-Self-Employed-Unpaid Family Workers	135.5	140.9	141.9	-3.8	-5.4	-6.4
Idled by Labor Disputes	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2

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*Labor force data refers to place of residence, as required by the U. S Department of Labor. As a result, these estimates remove the effect of multiple jobholders and nonresident commuters included in wage and salary employment on a place-of-work basis. Workers idled by labor disputes are counted in total employment.

p=preliminary
r=revised

NON-AGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

(By place of Work)

INDUSTRY	NUMBER (In Thousands) NOV 1987p	OCT 1987r	NOV 1986r	PERCENT CHANGE OCT 87 NOV 87	ABSOLUTE CHANGE OCT 87 NOV 87	NOV 86 NOV 87
Total Wage & Salary Workers	1,132.8	1,135.1	1,141.7	-0.2	-2.3	-8.9
Manufacturing	159.8	159.2	159.7	0.4	0.6	0.1
Durable Goods	97.4	96.8	98.3	0.6	0.6	-0.9
Lumber & Wood Prod.	2.5	2.6	2.5	-3.8	-0.1	0.0
Stone,Clay & Glass Prod.	10.3	10.0	10.3	3.0	0.3	0.0
Primary Metal Industries	4.3	4.4	4.0	-2.3	-0.1	0.3
Fabricated Metal Prod.	15.3	15.1	14.4	1.3	0.2	0.9
Fab.Struct.Metal Prod.	7.8	7.5	7.1	4.0	0.3	0.7
Machinery Exc.Electrical	31.5	31.2	31.1	1.0	0.3	0.4
Constr. & Related Mach.	9.4	9.3	9.5	1.1	0.1	-0.1
Oil Field Machinery	6.0	5.9	5.5	1.7	0.1	0.5
Gen.Industrial Mach.	5.7	5.7	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.1
Elect.& Electronic Equip.	8.6	8.6	9.3	0.0	0.0	-0.7
Transportation Equip.	18.5	18.6	20.1	-0.5	-0.1	-1.6
Motor Vehicle & Equip.	10.0	10.1	10.7	-1.0	-0.1	-0.7
Aircraft & Parts	8.0	7.9	8.9	1.3	0.1	-0.9
Instruments & Rel.Prod.	2.6	2.5	2.7	4.0	0.1	-0.1
Non-Durable Goods	62.4	62.4	61.4	0.0	0.0	1.0
Food & Kindred Prod.	14.1	14.2	14.2	-0.7	-0.1	-0.1
Apparel & Textile Prod.	10.0	10.0	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.4
Paper & Allied Prod.	4.1	4.1	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.8
Printing & Publishing	10.9	10.8	11.4	0.9	0.1	-0.5
Newspapers & Period.	5.4	5.4	5.9	0.0	0.0	-0.5
Petroleum & Coal Prod.	7.2	7.2	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Petroleum Refining	6.5	6.5	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rubber/Misc.Plast.Prod.	11.4	11.4	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tires & Inner Tubes	6.4	6.4	6.5	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Non-Manufacturing	973.0	975.9	982.0	-0.3	-2.9	-9.0
Mining	54.4	54.1	53.1	0.6	0.3	1.3
Oil & Gas Extraction	52.1	51.7	50.8	0.8	0.4	1.3
Construction	39.0	40.0	40.2	-2.5	-1.0	-1.2
HV Const.Contractors	8.7	9.0	8.8	-3.3	-0.3	-0.1
Transp.& Pub. Utilities	61.8	61.9	63.2	-0.2	-0.1	-1.4
Transportation	34.5	34.6	34.2	-0.3	-0.1	0.3
Railroad Transportation	1.9	1.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Trucking & Warehousing	16.2	16.3	16.2	-0.6	-0.1	0.0
Pipe Lines,exc.Nat.Gas	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Comm.&Elec/Gas/San Service	27.3	27.3	29.0	0.0	0.0	-1.7
Wholesale & Retail Trade	275.4	273.4	280.8	0.7	2.0	-5.4
Wholesale Trade	60.8	60.8	61.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Retail Trade	214.6	212.6	219.8	0.9	2.0	-5.2
Gen.Merchandise Stores	32.0	31.5	31.7	1.6	0.5	0.3
Department Stores	11.6	11.5	12.6	0.9	0.1	-1.0
Food Stores	34.8	34.6	37.6	0.6	0.2	-2.8
Auto.Dlrs/Ser.Station	23.7	24.0	24.3	-1.3	-0.3	-0.6
Apparel & Acces.Stores	15.5	14.5	14.7	6.9	1.0	0.8
Fin,Insur.& Real Estate	60.7	60.7	62.2	0.0	0.0	-1.5
Banking	19.5	19.5	20.6	0.0	0.0	-1.1
Credit Agenc.OT Banks	9.2	9.2	9.9	0.0	0.0	-0.7
Insurance Carriers	8.2	8.2	9.1	0.0	0.0	-0.9
Services	227.2	228.6	223.7	-0.6	-1.4	3.5
Hotels & Lodging Places	12.6	12.6	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.9
Personal Services	13.9	13.6	12.7	2.2	0.3	1.2
Motion Pictures	1.2	1.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Health Services	73.1	73.0	71.1	0.1	0.1	2.0
Hospitals	30.3	30.1	29.0	0.7	0.2	1.3
Educational Services	12.1	12.0	13.1	0.8	0.1	-1.0
Government, Total	254.5	257.2	258.8	-1.0	-2.7	-4.3
Federal Government	52.0	52.2	54.3	-0.4	-0.2	-2.3
State Government	71.3	72.0	70.8	-1.0	-0.7	0.5
Local Government	131.2	133.0	133.7	-1.4	-1.8	-2.5

p=preliminary
r=revised

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS
OKLAHOMA MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

	PRODUCTION WORKERS	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
	NOV 1987p	NOV 1987p	OCT 1987r	NOV 1986r	NOV 1987p	OCT 1987r	NOV 1986r	NOV 1987p	OCT 1987r	NOV 1986r
ALL MANUFACTURING	114.7	422.18	408.00	406.99	41.8	40.8	41.7	10.10	10.00	9.76
Durable Goods	71.7	451.08	435.59	431.46	42.0	40.9	42.3	10.74	10.65	10.20
Stone,Clay & Glass	8.5	479.12	471.42	436.07	45.2	44.6	41.1	10.60	10.57	10.61
Primary Metal Industries	3.5	472.93	452.36	484.69	44.7	43.0	47.8	10.58	10.52	10.14
Fab.Metal Products	11.0	383.72	367.63	368.12	42.4	41.4	40.1	9.05	8.88	9.18
Fab.Struct.Metals	5.1	377.58	362.93	368.65	43.3	42.3	40.6	8.72	8.58	9.08
Mach.Except Electrical	22.1	443.72	432.48	417.41	41.9	40.8	44.5	10.59	10.60	9.38
Oil Field Machinery	3.6	457.08	397.18	380.02	44.9	40.2	36.4	10.18	9.88	10.44
Elec.& Elec. Equip.	5.9	419.83	411.37	449.59	40.8	39.9	41.9	10.29	10.31	10.73
Transportation Equip.	14.8	534.10	510.89	508.59	38.9	37.9	40.3	13.73	13.48	12.62
Instr.& Related Prod.	1.6	512.77	447.45	455.79	46.7	42.9	45.9	10.98	10.43	9.93
Non-Durable Goods	43.0	375.23	361.75	363.29	41.6	40.6	40.5	9.02	8.91	8.97
Food & Kindred Prod.	8.9	335.23	322.34	326.56	43.2	40.7	42.3	7.76	7.92	7.72
Apparel & Other Text.	8.7	197.61	194.69	195.44	38.9	38.1	38.7	5.08	5.11	5.05
Paper & Allied Prod.	3.3	438.19	442.82	431.53	41.3	40.7	42.1	10.61	10.88	10.25
Printing & Publishing	5.5	405.42	401.28	382.85	42.1	41.8	40.3	9.63	9.60	9.50
Newspapers & Period.	1.7	370.67	369.33	375.38	39.9	39.5	38.5	9.29	9.35	9.75
Petroleum Refining	4.0	553.37	530.42	454.30	42.6	41.7	35.8	12.99	12.72	12.69
Non-Manufacturing										
Oil & Gas Extraction	24.6	475.25	464.67	472.76	42.7	41.6	41.8	11.13	11.17	11.31
Construction	30.7	442.97	446.12	397.32	39.8	40.3	34.4	11.13	11.07	11.55
Public Utilities	21.6	522.29	518.46	517.05	39.9	40.6	41.9	13.09	12.77	12.34
Wholesale Trade	47.0	384.87	389.87	361.68	39.8	39.5	38.6	9.67	9.87	9.37
Retail Trade*	115.0	186.65	187.88	183.31	30.8	30.8	30.2	6.06	6.10	6.07

*Excludes eating and drinking establishments.

NOVEMBER 1987

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE DATA

METROPOLITAN AREAS AND COUNTIES

	AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	NOV 87	OCT 87	NOV 86
	U.S.	113,809,000	6,802,000	120,611,000	5.6	5.7	6.6
	OKLAHOMA	1,442,200	95,300	1,537,500	6.2	6.3	8.1
	COUNTIES						
1	ADAIR	7,020	450	7,470	6.0	6.3	9.6
2	ALFALFA	3,040	140	3,180	4.4	3.4	4.6
3	ATOKA	7,610	530	8,140	6.5	6.3	8.4
4	BEAVER	2,820	110	2,930	3.8	3.1	4.3
5	BECKHAM	7,260	540	7,800	6.9	7.1	13.8
6	BLAINE	5,740	330	6,070	5.4	4.8	7.9
7	BRYAN	13,490	800	14,290	5.6	6.8	7.1
8	CADDO	11,590	1,090	12,680	8.6	8.5	10.1
9	CANADIAN	33,150	1,950	35,100	5.6	6.1	7.0
10	CARTER	19,550	1,375	20,925	6.6	7.1	10.2
11	CHEROKEE	15,180	1,240	16,420	7.6	8.2	9.8
12	CHOCTAW	4,860	680	5,540	12.3	10.1	16.0
13	CIMARRON	1,640	50	1,690	3.0	4.0	4.3
14	CLEVELAND	79,250	4,125	83,375	4.9	5.3	5.7
15	COAL	2,370	320	2,690	11.9	10.9	10.6
16	COMANCHE	45,600	2,225	47,825	4.7	4.7	5.1
17	COTTON	2,870	140	3,010	4.7	4.9	4.4
18	CRAIG	6,140	430	6,570	6.5	6.4	9.1
19	CREEK	27,150	2,250	29,400	7.7	7.8	11.0
20	CUSTER	13,350	620	13,970	4.4	5.3	6.9
21	DELAWARE	11,340	760	12,100	6.3	6.2	8.7
22	DEWEY	2,400	110	2,510	4.4	4.9	8.6
23	ELLIS	2,930	120	3,050	3.9	3.3	5.3
24	GARFIELD	27,675	1,675	29,350	5.7	5.6	7.9
25	GARVIN	11,140	730	11,870	6.1	6.8	11.2
26	GRADY	16,380	1,350	17,730	7.6	7.9	11.2
27	GRANT	2,980	80	3,060	2.6	2.9	5.1
28	GREER	2,580	110	2,690	4.1	4.0	5.0
29	HARMON	1,500	110	1,610	6.8	6.2	6.7
30	HARPER	2,320	90	2,410	3.7	3.7	4.6
31	HASKELL	3,600	480	4,080	11.8	12.5	14.4
32	HUGHES	4,560	660	5,220	12.6	12.4	16.9
33	JACKSON	10,920	600	11,520	5.2	5.6	6.4
34	JEFFERSON	3,240	210	3,450	6.1	7.1	10.2
35	JOHNSTON	3,970	220	4,190	5.3	5.8	6.9
36	KAY	24,250	1,375	25,625	5.4	5.0	8.0
37	KINGFISHER	6,120	360	6,480	5.6	5.1	8.7
38	KIOWA	5,320	230	5,550	4.1	4.6	5.4
39	LATIMER	4,100	360	4,460	8.1	8.5	12.3
40	LEFLORE	18,790	1,150	19,940	5.8	5.7	8.6
41	LINCOLN	11,190	950	12,140	7.8	8.1	11.2
42	LOGAN	13,500	510	14,010	3.6	4.2	6.3
43	LOVE	3,640	170	3,810	4.5	5.4	6.1
44	McCLAIN	10,690	620	11,310	5.5	5.6	8.5
45	McCURTAIN	14,050	1,120	15,170	7.4	7.5	11.1

COUNTIES	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	NOV 87	OCT 87	NOV 86
46 McINTOSH	5,890	330	6,220	5.3	4.9	6.8
47 MAJOR	3,380	290	3,670	7.9	6.4	8.6
48 MARSHALL	4,050	260	4,310	6.0	6.2	8.1
49 MAYES	13,250	1,230	14,480	8.5	8.5	11.3
50 MURRAY	5,410	430	5,840	7.4	7.3	11.4
51 MUSKOGEE	30,275	2,775	33,050	8.4	8.4	8.8
52 NOBLE	4,930	250	5,180	4.8	5.4	7.1
53 NOWATA	3,840	320	4,160	7.7	7.9	12.1
54 OKFUSKEE	5,490	440	5,930	7.4	7.6	8.6
55 OKLAHOMA	310,100	16,875	326,975	5.2	5.5	6.4
56 OKMULGEE	15,600	1,475	17,075	8.6	8.8	9.6
57 OSAGE	16,600	825	17,425	4.7	4.6	7.1
58 OTTAWA	10,500	1,150	11,650	9.9	9.8	20.6
59 PAWNEE	7,090	600	7,690	7.8	8.3	10.3
60 PAYNE	31,750	1,350	33,100	4.1	4.1	5.1
61 PITTSBURG	16,750	1,975	18,725	10.5	11.2	10.4
62 PONTOTOC	15,960	1,020	16,980	6.0	6.4	8.1
63 POTTAWATOMIE	25,450	1,675	27,125	6.2	6.6	7.7
64 PUSHMATAHA	4,500	340	4,840	7.0	6.1	8.3
65 ROGER MILLS	1,830	100	1,930	5.2	5.2	12.1
66 ROGERS	22,900	1,910	24,810	7.7	8.2	9.8
67 SEMINOLE	9,800	1,010	10,810	9.3	9.9	12.9
68 SEQUOYAH	15,740	810	16,550	4.9	4.3	9.1
69 STEPHENS	16,100	1,420	17,520	8.1	8.1	13.4
70 TEXAS	8,110	340	8,450	4.0	4.6	5.2
71 TILLMAN	4,280	230	4,510	5.1	4.9	8.5
72 TULSA	241,200	18,475	259,675	7.1	7.0	8.0
73 WAGONER	19,800	1,450	21,250	6.8	6.8	7.8
74 WASHINGTON	23,080	1,220	24,300	5.0	4.9	6.9
75 WASHITA	5,570	340	5,910	5.8	5.9	7.9
76 WOODS	5,510	230	5,740	4.0	3.0	2.8
77 WOODWARD	8,660	590	9,250	6.4	7.0	11.7
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	472,200	25,700	497,900	5.2	5.5	6.7
TULSA MSA	327,600	24,900	352,500	7.1	7.0	8.4

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

A-NORTHWEST	34,400	1,600	36,000	4.4
B-SOUTHWEST	48,300	2,600	50,900	5.1
C-NORTH CENTRAL	78,100	4,500	82,600	5.4
D-SOUTH CENTRAL	110,700	7,300	118,000	6.2
E-CENTRAL	367,900	19,700	387,600	5.1
F-TULSA	284,900	21,600	306,500	7.0
G-EAST CENTRAL	95,300	6,700	102,000	6.6
H-SOUTHERN	87,200	5,900	93,100	6.3
I-NORTHEAST	91,100	7,000	98,100	7.1
J-EASTERN	109,500	8,500	118,000	7.2
K-SOUTHEAST	66,600	6,100	72,700	8.4
L-CLEVELAND	68,100	3,800	71,900	5.3

OKLAHOMA CITY
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Number In Thousands			Absolute Change From	
	NOV 1987p	OCT 1987r	NOV 1986r	OCT 87 NOV 87	NOV 86 NOV 87
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	403.4	403.6	409.7	-0.2	-6.3
MANUFACTURING	48.3	48.6	49.4	-0.3	-1.1
DURABLE GOODS	32.9	33.2	33.9	-0.3	-1.0
Primary & Fabricated Metals	4.8	4.9	4.8	-0.1	0.0
Fab.Struc.Metal Products	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.0	0.1
Machinery	13.4	13.5	14.2	-0.1	-0.8
Mach. Except Electric	10.5	10.6	11.0	-0.1	-0.5
Electric & Electronic Equip.	2.9	2.9	3.2	0.0	-0.3
Transportation Equipment	9.9	10.0	9.8	-0.1	0.1
NON-DURABLE GOODS	15.4	15.4	15.5	0.0	-0.1
Food and Kindred Products	5.5	5.5	5.3	0.0	0.2
Printing & Publishing	4.2	4.2	4.4	0.0	-0.2
MINING	11.7	11.7	12.3	0.0	-0.6
CONSTRUCTION	14.6	14.8	13.9	-0.2	0.7
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	19.6	19.7	20.2	-0.1	-0.6
Transportation	9.3	9.4	9.3	-0.1	0.0
Comm. & Public Utilities	10.3	10.3	10.9	0.0	-0.6
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	98.3	97.4	101.7	0.9	-3.4
Wholesale Trade	22.9	22.9	23.0	0.0	0.1
Retail Trade	75.4	74.5	78.7	0.9	3.3
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	25.5	25.5	25.9	0.0	-0.4
Banking	6.2	6.3	6.7	-0.1	-0.5
Credit Agencies Other Than Bank	4.2	4.1	4.2	0.1	0.0
Insurance Carriers	4.8	4.8	5.0	0.0	-0.2
SERVICES	88.1	88.4	86.4	-0.3	1.7
Health Services	25.2	25.1	24.7	0.1	0.5
Hospitals	11.7	11.6	11.5	0.1	0.2
Educational Services	4.6	4.6	4.7	0.0	-0.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	97.3	97.5	99.9	-0.2	-2.6
Total Federal Government	29.3	29.5	31.5	-0.2	-2.2
Total State/Local Gover.	68.0	68.0	68.4	0.0	-0.4
Total State Government	33.5	33.6	33.9	-0.1	-0.4
Total Local Government	34.5	34.4	34.5	0.1	0.0

p=preliminary
r=revised

OKLAHOMA CITY METROPOLITAN AREA

(Oklahoma, Canadian, Cleveland, Logan, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties)

The 5.2 percent unemployment rate estimated in November for the Oklahoma City Metropolitan area is the lowest number posted since October of 1982. The same time frame comparison also applies to the total unemployment figure for November

The positive trend of the unemployed statistics is dampened somewhat by the estimates for employment and the labor force, which have regressed to April, 1983 levels.

Since last November, total labor force has fallen 3.4 percent and total employment has slipped 1.8 percent.

The payroll employment estimates for Oklahoma City, based on an employer survey, showed little overall change in November; however, there were a few notable changes at the industry level. On the plus side, the trade industry rose 900 from October as normal seasonal employment swings were in evidence in the dominant retail sector. This increase in trade was partially offset by job losses of unseasonal nature in other industries. Most notable were the 300 jobs which were erased in both manufacturing and service over the month.

Since last November, nonfarm wage and salary jobs are off some 6,300. And, while not a positive picture, this absolute year-to-year decline has been shrinking somewhat during the past few months. If this pattern holds through the first quarter of 1988, it may signal an approaching break-even point for wage and salary jobs.

Specifically, the same major industry divisions continue to exhibit job declines and increases as has been prevalent all year. The only change has been slight shifts in the order and the magnitude.

MANUFACTURING WAGES SLIGHTLY STRONGER

All manufacturing production workers, currently estimated at 35,000, averaged $456.85 per week in November, up 3.6 percent from October and almost $13.00 per week higher than last November. This month, the average workweek was extended by eight-tenths hours while the hourly wage rate rose 17 cents.

The average pay increase was similar for both durable and nondurables workers as the former was influenced more by the hourly wage rate and the latter by a longer work period.

Conversely, over the year, durables gained over $20.00 in average weekly pay because of a 50 cent jump in hourly rates. At the same time, nondurables witnessed a lower income due to a 25 cent drop in their hourly wage rate.

OKLAHOMA CITY
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

ITEM	NUMBER NOV 1987p	 OCT 1987r	 NOV 1986r	ABSOLUTE CHANGE OCT 87 NOV 87	 NOV 86 NOV 87
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	497,900	502,400	515,400	-4,500	-17,500
Unemployment	25,700	27,800	34,300	-2,100	- 8,600
Unemployment Rate	5.2	5.5	6.7	xxx	xxx
Employment	472,200	474,600	481,100	-2,400	- 8,900

OKLAHOMA CITY
AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRY	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
	NOV 1987p	OCT 1987r	NOV 1986r	NOV 1987p	OCT 1987r	NOV 1986r	NOV 1987p	OCT 1987r	NOV 1986r
ALL MANUFACTURING	456.85	441.10	444.04	40.9	40.1	40.7	11.17	11.00	10.91
Durable Goods	480.00	463.74	459.60	40.0	39.3	40.0	12.00	11.80	11.49
Prim. & Fab. Metal	422.69	388.14	406.51	46.5	42.7	43.2	9.09	9.09	9.41
Machinery	464.63	466.73	462.55	37.2	38.1	39.1	12.49	12.25	11.83
Nondurable Goods	398.79	382.27	402.05	43.3	42.1	42.5	9.21	9.08	9.46
Food & Kindred Products	345.49	342.00	350.81	45.4	45.0	45.5	7.61	7.60	7.71
Printing & Pub	412.97	392.58	398.09	39.9	38.3	38.8	10.35	10.25	10.26

p=preliminary
r=revised

TULSA
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Number In Thousands NOV 1987p	OCT 1987r	NOV 1986r	Absolute Change From OCT 87 NOV 87	NOV 86 NOV 87
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	299.9	301.4	301.8	-1.5	-1.9
MANUFACTURING	49.9	49.7	50.6	0.2	-0.7
DURABLE GOODS	38.5	38.1	39.3	0.4	-0.8
Stone,Clay & Glass Products	3.7	3.7	3.5	0.0	0.2
Primary & Fabricated Metals	11.1	10.8	10.4	0.3	0.7
Primary Metal Industries	1.9	1.8	1.5	0.1	0.4
Fabricated Metal Products	9.2	9.0	8.9	0.2	0.3
Fab. Struc.Metal Products	5.4	5.3	5.1	0.1	[illegible]
Machinery	13.6	13.4	14.0	0.2	-0.4
Mach.Except Electric	10.3	10.2	10.7	0.1	-0.4
Const.& Related Machinery	4.3	4.3	4.4	0.0	-0.1
Electric & Electronic Equip.	3.3	3.2	3.3	0.1	0.0
Transportation Equipment	6.9	6.9	8.3	0.0	-1.4
NON-DURABLE GOODS	11.4	11.6	11.3	-0.2	0.1
Printing & Publishing	3.6	3.6	3.5	0.0	0.1
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
MINING	17.3	17.1	17.5	0.2	-0.2
CONSTRUCTION	11.7	11.9	12.5	-0.2	-0.8
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	22.7	22.9	22.7	-0.2	0.0
Transportation	15.2	15.4	14.9	-0.2	0.3
Comm.& Public Utilities	7.5	7.5	7.8	0.0	-0.3
TRADE	73.9	74.2	73.6	-0.3	0.3
Wholesale Trade	18.1	18.3	18.7	-0.2	-0.6
Retail Trade	55.8	55.9	54.9	-0.1	0.9
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	17.4	17.5	17.4	-0.1	0.0
Banking	4.3	4.3	4.7	0.0	-0.4
SERVICES	71.3	71.5	69.5	-0.2	1.8
Health Services	22.0	21.9	20.7	0.1	1.3
Hospitals	12.0	12.0	11.3	0.0	0.7
Educational Services	5.8	5.8	5.6	0.0	0.2
GOVERNMENT	35.7	36.6	38.0	-0.9	-2.3
Federal	4.6	4.5	4.8	0.1	-0.2
State	5.3	5.8	6.0	-0.5	-0.7
Local	25.8	26.3	27.2	-0.5	-1.4

p=preliminary
r=revised

TULSA METROPOLITAN AREA

(Tulsa, Creek, Osage, Rogers and Wagoner Counties)

The unemployment rate for the Tulsa Metropolitan Area climbed to 7.1 percent in November after total employment dropped 2,000 below the revised October estimate. The current labor force of 352,500 was 7,200 below the November 1986 level. This decline was broken into a total employment loss of 1,900 and a significant drop in unemployment totalling 5,300 over the year.

Tulsa's nonfarm wage and salary employment fell back to the same level as recorded in September and the October gains were neutralized by November's losses of 1,500 jobs. Local government and state education sectors led with 500 job losses each. Trade employment was down 300, while construction, transportation, and services lost 200 jobs each. On the plus side, manufacturing and mining recorded job increases of 200 each.

This month's estimates indicate 1,900 fewer jobs than recorded during November 1986. The annual decline of 2,300 jobs is shown for government. Nearly 1,500 of this decline can be attributed to a timing difference for reports including state fair employees who were reported during November 1986 and in October for 1987. The net result of this timing difference shows up as double the normal annual decline in this area. Employment fluctuations within the state education sector also worked to magnify changes in that area. Large annual declines in employment also occurred in construction (down 800), manufacturing (down 700), and wholesale trade (down 600). Offsetting these losses to some extent were annual employment gains of 1,800 in services and 900 in retail trade.

The average work week for Tulsa's estimated 32,000 manufacturing production workers, increased to 42.0 hours in November, a gain of .4 hours over the previous month. Hourly earnings also increased by fifteen cents to $10.82 resulting in an average weekly pay of $454.44. Averages for durable goods workers followed a similar pattern with average weekly hours up by .7 and hourly earnings up 24 cents for an average weekly eanings of $476.00, or an increase of $17.87 since October. Nondurable goods workers average weekly pay was down $21.36 to $362.98 due to 1.0 less hours per week and a 30 cent decrease in average hourly pay.

Over-the-year comparisons indicate the average weekly earnings for all manufacturing production workers increased by $20.25 due to a one-hour longer average work week and 23 cents more in average hourly pay. Durable goods data reflected 1.6 more hours worked and 23 cents per hour more paid. Nondurable goods workers average pay was down due to a drop in total hours, even though hourly pay increased.

TULSA
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	NUMBER			ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
ITEM	NOV 1987p	OCT 1987r	NOV 1986r	OCT 87 NOV 87	NOV 86 NOV 87
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	352,500	354,500	359,700	-2,000	-7,200
Unemployment	24,900	24,900	30,200	0	-5,300
Unemployment Rate	7.1	7.0	8.4	xxx	xxx
Employment	327,600	329,600	329,500	-2,000	-1,900

TULSA
AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
INDUSTRY	NOV 1987p	OCT 1987r	NOV 1986r	NOV 1987p	OCT 1987r	NOV 1986r	NOV 1987p	OCT 1987r	NOV 1986r
ALL MANUFACTURING	454.44	443.87	434.19	42.0	41.6	41.0	10.82	10.67	10.59
Durable goods	476.00	458.13	448.67	42.5	41.8	40.9	11.20	10.96	10.97
Prim & Fab. Metals	420.21	402.32	399.83	43.5	42.8	42.4	9.66	9.40	9.43
Machinery	413.88	402.79	388.86	40.3	40.4	39.2	10.27	9.97	9.92
Non-Durable Goods	362.98	384.34	368.67	39.8	40.8	41.1	9.12	9.42	8.97
Printing & Pub	416.97	468.56	434.95	41.0	46.3	42.6	10.17	10.12	10.21

p=preliminary
r=revised

ENID METROPOLITAN AREA

(Garfield County)

The Enid area unemployment rate rose to 5.7 percent in November, up .1 percent over the revised October estimate. The higher jobless rate resulted from an increase in unemployment of 25, while employment dropped by 100. Comparisons with a year ago, when the unemployment rate was 7.8 percent, show current unemployment to be 700 lower, while total employment has declined by 225.

November's nonfarm wage and salary estimate of 21,400 jobs indicates a drop of 200 since last month. Losses of 100 jobs each were reflected by the transportation-public utilities and wholesale trade sectors. A similar loss of 200 jobs occurred over the year. During the past year the services industry expanded by 300 jobs while 100 jobs each were added to retail trade and manufacturing. Government, wholesale trade, and transportation-public utilities showed losses of 200 jobs each over the year while the finance-insurance-and real estate industry declined by 100.

ENID
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	NUMBER			ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
ITEM	NOV 1987p	OCT 1987r	NOV 1986r	OCT 87 NOV 87	NOV 86 NOV 87
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	29,350	29,425	30,275	-75	-925
Unemployment	1,675	1,650	2,375	25	-700
Unemployment Rate	5.7	5.6	7.8	xxx	xxx
Employment	27,675	27,775	27,900	-100	-225

ENID
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

	NUMBER IN THOUSANDS			ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
Industry	NOV 1987p	OCT 1987r	NOV 1986r	OCT 87 NOV 87	NOV 86 NOV 87
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	21.4	21.6	21.6	-0.2	-0.2
MANUFACTURING	1.6	1.6	1.5	0.0	0.1
DURABLE GOODS	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
NON-DURABLE GOODS	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.1
MINING	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
CONSTRUCTION	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	2.0	2.1	2.2	-0.1	-0.2
TRADE	6.0	6.1	6.1	-0.1	-0.1
Wholesale Trade	1.2	1.3	1.4	-0.1	-0.2
Retail Trade	4.8	4.8	4.7	0.0	0.1
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.0	-0.1
SERVICES	5.4	5.4	5.1	0.0	0.3
GOVERNMENT	3.5	3.5	3.7	0.0	-0.2
Federal	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
State	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.0	-0.1
Local	2.2	2.2	2.3	0.0	-0.1

p=preliminary
r=revised

LAWTON METROPOLITAN AREA

(Comanche County)

Total employment in the Lawton Metropolitan Statistical Area, based on the Bureau of Labor Statistics latest household survey, rose a minor 25 in November and now stands 125 below the November 1986 total. With unemployment falling only slightly, and total labor force remaining unchanged, the jobless rate was 4.7 percent, the same as the revised October level. The number of Unemployed in the Lawton area, and the balance of Comanche County, is now estimated to be 10 percent lower than this time last year.

The one percent rise in nonfarm wage and salary employment brought the estimated level to 32,900 in November. Seasonal increases in the trade industry, as well as additional hiring in federal and local government were primarily responsible for the overall nonagricultural job growth. The expansion of these two industries more than compensated for the 100 job loss in the service industry. All other industries were unchanged from October.

On a yearly comparison basis, job growth in services and government were not of sufficient magnitude to balance out job losses in the remaining industries; therefore, total nonagricultural employment measures 500 lower than last November.

LAWTON
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	NUMBER			ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
ITEM	NOV 1987p	OCT 1987r	NOV 1986r	OCT 87 NOV 87	NOV 86 NOV 87
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	47,825	47,825	48,200	0	-375
Unemployment	2,225	2,250	2,475	-25	-250
Unemployment Rate	4.7	4.7	5.1	xxx	xxx
Employment	45,600	45,575	45,725	25	-125

LAWTON
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

	NUMBER IN THOUSANDS			ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
Industry	NOV 1987p	OCT 1987r	NOV 1986r	OCT 87 NOV 87	NOV 86 NOV 87
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	32.9	32.6	33.4	0.3	-0.5
MANUFACTURING	3.3	3.3	3.4	0.0	-0.1
DURABLE GOODS	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	-0.1
NON-DURABLE GOODS	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0
MINING	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	-0.2
CONSTRUCTION	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.0	-0.1
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	1.1	1.1	1.4	0.0	-0.3
TRADE	8.5	8.4	8.8	0.1	-0.3
Wholesale Trade	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	7.6	7.5	7.9	0.1	-0.3
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	1.6	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
SERVICES	5.7	5.8	5.3	-0.1	0.4
GOVERNMENT	11.5	11.2	11.4	0.3	0.1
Federal	5.6	5.4	5.5	0.2	-0.3
State	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Local	4.8	4.6	4.7	0.2	0.1

p=preliminary
r=revised

Please send comments, questions or address changes to Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research Department, Room 310, Will Rogers Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105. Phone (405) 557-7260

U S DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
310 WILL ROGERS BUILDING
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OKLAHOMA CITY OKLAHOMA 73105-4495

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OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET

DECEMBER 1987

The Oklahoma Labor Market
is published monthly by the
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Oklahoma Employment
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The Oklahoma Labor Market provides
information from household and
industry surveys. Employment,
unemployment, insured claimant
characteristics, hours and
earnings data are compiled and
analyzed.

BOB FUNSTON,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

BERNICE STREET, DIRECTOR
RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
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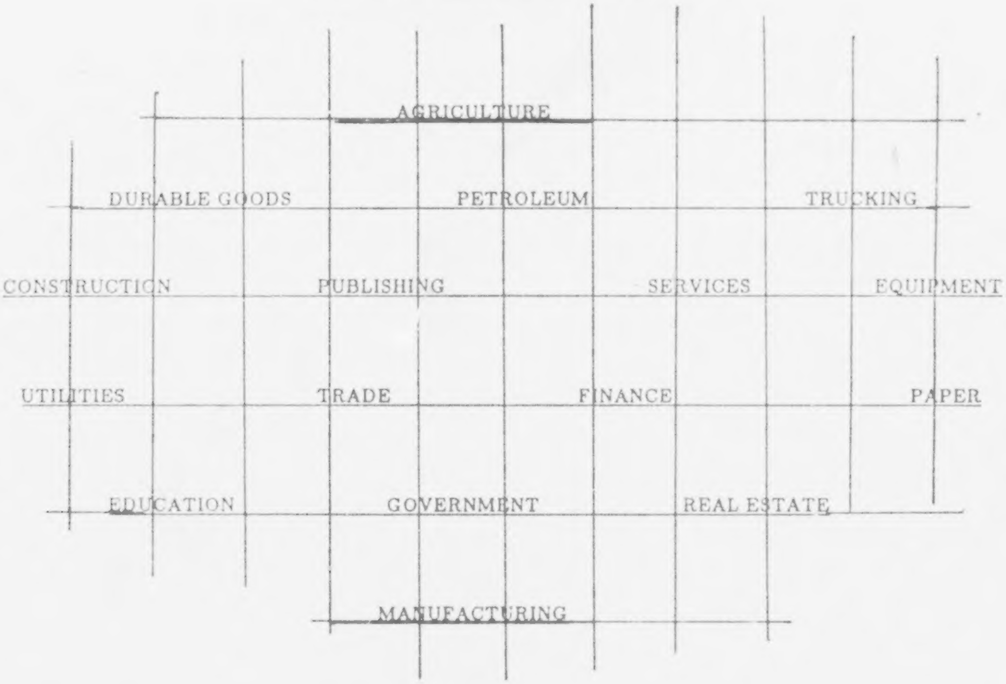
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JOBS UP - JOBLESS DOWN

Again in December, employment increased over the previous month. The 13,200 rise over the month reduces to 1,400 the drop in employment since December of last year. Although the payroll series showed small improvement, most of the monthly rise is traced to seasonal increases in the agriculture and domestic service - self-employed - unpaid family workers segments.

The statewide jobless level fell to 94,400 this month, down 3,700 from the previous month's estimate. This contraction is 30,900 or 24.7 percent below the total number of unemployed in December of last year.

The corresponding decline in the civilian labor force during the same time frame, when compared to the unemployment level, brings the jobless rate down to 6.1 percent for December.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT SHOWS SMALL INCREASE

Nonfarm wage and salary employment moved up to 1,133,100 in December after a negligible gain of only 300 jobs for the month. Small fluctuations in employment were noted in most industry groups, leading to this month's generally lackluster results. Even the seasonal employment gain in retail trade was less than one-half the average December increase noted for the previous ten years. In the only other change of note, the construction industry employment contracted seasonally by 900 jobs.

Oklahoma's over-the-year loss of 9,700 jobs since December, 1986 marks three-years of declining nonfarm wage and salary employment. The majority of this year-to-year job loss occurred in nonmanufacturing industries. Those industries with employment gains within this segment were services (up 2,800) and mining (up 1,300).

Much of this annual loss occurred within the retail trade sector (down 7,300 jobs). A 7.8 percent annual decline in food store jobs led the losses within retail trade.

Other industries with significant losses were finance-insurance-real estate (down 1,900), transportation-public utilities (down 1,800), construction (down 1,600) and government (down 1,300). The rate of the annual change within these industries ranged from the one-half percent decline in government jobs to a four percent loss in construction employment.

While the manufacturing industry had an overall annual increase of 100 jobs, employment changes were mixed for different sectors. Employment in non-durable goods manufacturing increased at an annual rate of one-and-one-half percent, while durable goods manufacturing jobs were down one percent. There was a ten percent decline in aircraft and parts manufacturing employment and jobs in transportation equipment manufacturing declined by seven percent to lead the losses within the durable goods manufacturing segment.

EARNINGS UP FOR FACTORY WORKERS

According to the latest estimates, average weekly earnings rose $7.00 for the 114,800 manufacturing production workers in Oklahoma. This was due more to the 15 cent increase in wage rates than the small change in the scheduled workweek.

All of the wage gains were centered in the industries which produce hard goods. Hourly wage rate increases of 18 cents pushed earnings up to $463.43 over the month and a 5.1 percent increase in wage rates produced a $23.00 gain over the average week in December of last year.

On the other hand, the nondurables posted virtually no change from November or December of the previous year. Even though wage rates were up 1.2 percent over the year, a shorter workweek offset the gain.

Among the five non-goods-producing industries, only the oil and gas extraction workers were able to post a monthly gain. Since last December, three registered losses while the other two had small gains.

AREA UNEMPLOYMENT IMPROVES AGAIN

The jobless rates in a majority of the individual counties and all of the metropolitan statistical areas dropped in December to produce a statewide unemployment rate of 6.1 percent compared to the revised 6.4 percent in November.

Specifically, 48 counties had lower jobless rates, 27 increased, as Beckham and Custer were unchanged. The range was from a low of 3.2 percent in Grant county to 13.5 percent in Hughes.

The Metro areas ranged from 4.6 percent Lawton to 6.8 percent in Tulsa.

Since last December, unemployment rates have improved in 72 counties, and only Ellis, Greer, Harmon and Woods have moved higher. Also, Pittsburg county, in Southeastern Oklahoma, is 10.4 percent, the same as last year.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS - 345.7

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (UNADJUSTED)	
UNITED STATES	5.4%
OKLAHOMA	6.1%
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	5.1%
TULSA MSA	6.8%
LAWTON MSA	4.6%
ENID MSA	5.5%

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS IN MANUFACTURING (UNADJUSTED)	
UNITED STATES	41.9
OKLAHOMA	41.8
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	41.8
TULSA MSA	43.2

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS
OKLAHOMA MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

	PRODUCTION WORKERS	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
	DEC 1987p	DEC 1987p	NOV 1987r	DEC 1986r	DEC 1987p	NOV 1987r	DEC 1986r	DEC 1987p	NOV 1987r	DEC 1986r
ALL MANUFACTURING	114.8	428.87	421.59	414.39	41.8	41.7	41.9	10.26	10.11	9.89
Durable Goods	71.9	463.43	449.35	440.96	42.4	41.8	42.4	10.93	10.75	10.40
Stone,Clay & Glass	8.3	467.38	474.27	451.19	42.8	44.2	43.3	10.92	10.73	10.42
Primary Metal Indust.	3.5	475.68	468.14	457.62	43.6	44.5	45.9	10.91	10.52	9.97
Fab.Metal Products	11.3	393.32	383.72	370.47	43.8	42.4	40.4	8.98	9.05	9.17
Fab.Struct.Metals	5.2	387.20	377.14	375.77	44.1	43.2	40.8	8.78	8.73	9.21
Mach.Except Elect.	22.1	463.76	443.72	439.90	43.1	41.9	44.3	10.76	10.59	9.93
Oil Field Machinery	3.6	457.31	457.60	425.66	45.1	44.6	40.5	10.14	10.26	10.51
Elec.& Elec. Equip.	6.0	453.02	418.37	453.11	41.6	40.5	41.8	10.89	10.33	10.84
Transportation Equip.	14.7	555.41	534.10	513.08	39.9	38.9	40.4	13.92	13.73	12.70
Instr.& Related Prod.	1.5	525.03	513.23	475.04	45.3	46.7	46.3	11.59	10.99	10.26
Non-Durable Goods	42.9	373.01	375.65	370.31	40.9	41.6	41.1	9.12	9.03	9.01
Food & Kindred Prod.	8.8	329.01	336.18	312.64	41.7	43.1	41.3	7.89	7.80	7.57
Apparel & Other Text.	8.9	192.40	196.21	191.27	37.8	38.7	37.8	5.09	5.07	5.06
Paper & Allied Prod.	3.4	435.37	438.61	449.02	39.4	41.3	43.3	11.05	10.62	10.37
Printing & Publishing	5.2	416.23	405.42	379.89	42.3	42.1	40.2	9.84	9.63	9.45
Newspapers & Period.	1.6	371.33	371.60	387.83	40.1	40.0	38.9	9.26	9.29	9.97
Petroleum Refining	4.0	556.83	555.10	482.00	41.4	42.7	40.1	13.45	13.00	12.02
Non-Manufacturing										
Oil & Gas Extraction	24.6	490.05	476.11	503.01	43.1	42.7	43.4	11.37	11.15	11.59
Construction	30.1	411.06	439.70	428.43	36.8	39.4	36.4	11.17	11.16	11.77
Public Utilities	21.5	517.60	525.92	514.59	40.0	40.3	41.6	12.94	13.05	12.37
Wholesale Trade	46.9	377.12	385.70	368.32	38.6	39.6	39.1	9.77	9.74	9.42
Retail Trade*	126.7	183.26	185.14	190.34	30.8	30.5	30.9	5.95	6.07	6.16

**Excludes eating and drinking establishments.*

DECEMBER 1987
OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE DATA
METROPOLITAN AREAS AND COUNTIES

AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	DEC 87	NOV 87	DEC 86
U.S.	113,679,000	6,526,000	120,205,000	5.4	5.6	6.3
OKLAHOMA	1,456,400	94,400	1,550,800	6.1	6.4	7.9

COUNTIES						
1 ADAIR	7,090	500	7,590	6.6	6.1	9.5
2 ALFALFA	3,170	150	3,320	4.5	4.7	4.8
3 ATOKA	7,710	510	8,220	6.2	6.6	8.0
4 BEAVER	2,890	110	3,000	3.7	3.8	4.1
5 BECKHAM	7,340	550	7,890	7.0	7.0	12.8
6 BLAINE	5,720	350	6,070	5.8	5.7	7.4
7 BRYAN	13,600	720	14,320	5.0	6.0	7.0
8 CADDO	11,700	1,050	12,750	8.2	9.0	9.9
9 CANADIAN	33,500	1,875	35,375	5.3	5.7	6.5
10 CARTER	19,650	1,325	20,975	6.3	6.7	10.1
11 CHEROKEE	15,120	1,170	16,290	7.2	7.7	9.4
12 CHOCTAW	4,830	660	5,490	12.0	12.6	16.0
13 CIMARRON	1,690	80	1,770	4.5	3.0	5.6
14 CLEVELAND	80,050	4,050	84,100	4.8	5.1	5.6
15 COAL	2,410	260	2,670	9.7	12.2	11.0
16 COMANCHE	46,375	2,250	48,625	4.6	4.8	5.2
17 COTTON	2,950	130	3,080	4.2	5.0	4.7
18 CRAIG	6,120	400	6,520	6.1	6.5	9.0
19 CREEK	27,450	2,400	29,850	8.0	7.9	11.0
20 CUSTER	13,520	640	14,160	4.5	4.5	6.8
21 DELAWARE	11,080	740	11,820	6.3	6.4	9.0
22 DEWEY	2,430	110	2,540	4.3	4.8	7.8
23 ELLIS	2,990	150	3,140	4.8	3.9	4.3
24 GARFIELD	28,150	1,650	29,800	5.5	5.9	7.9
25 GARVIN	11,250	770	12,020	6.4	6.2	10.3
26 GRADY	16,490	1,240	17,730	7.0	7.9	10.7
27 GRANT	3,000	100	3,100	3.2	2.6	5.2
28 GREER	2,650	130	2,780	4.7	4.1	4.5
29 HARMON	1,560	110	1,670	6.6	6.8	5.1
30 HARPER	2,340	90	2,430	3.7	3.6	4.3
31 HASKELL	3,600	500	4,100	12.2	12.0	14.9
32 HUGHES	4,560	710	5,270	13.5	13.0	17.3
33 JACKSON	11,120	600	11,720	5.1	5.2	6.8
34 JEFFERSON	3,310	230	3,540	6.5	6.1	9.9
35 JOHNSTON	4,060	220	4,280	5.1	5.5	7.3
36 KAY	24,425	1,500	25,925	5.8	5.6	7.3
37 KINGFISHER	6,230	350	6,580	5.3	5.7	8.4
38 KIOWA	5,390	190	5,580	3.4	4.1	5.3
39 LATIMER	4,170	440	4,610	9.5	8.3	11.6
40 LEFLORE	18,760	1,250	20,010	6.2	5.8	8.3
41 LINCOLN	11,270	930	12,200	7.6	8.0	10.7
42 LOGAN	13,640	460	14,100	3.3	3.6	5.4
43 LOVE	3,710	190	3,900	4.9	4.5	6.1
44 McCLAIN	10,790	570	11,360	5.0	5.6	8.2
45 McCURTAIN	14,070	1,100	15,170	7.3	7.6	11.4

COUNTIES	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	DEC 87	NOV 87	DEC 86
46 McINTOSH	5,840	350	6,190	5.7	5.6	7.0
47 MAJOR	3,510	270	3,780	7.1	7.9	7.9
48 MARSHALL	4,060	290	4,350	6.7	6.0	8.1
49 MAYES	13,410	1,220	14,630	8.3	8.7	11.5
50 MURRAY	5,430	430	5,860	7.3	7.5	11.3
51 MUSKOGEE	30,675	2,825	33,500	8.4	8.5	8.6
52 NOBLE	5,000	240	5,240	4.6	5.2	6.9
53 NOWATA	3,950	380	4,330	8.8	7.7	11.6
54 OKFUSKEE	5,440	470	5,910	8.0	7.3	9.2
55 OKLAHOMA	313,175	16,700	329,875	5.1	5.4	6.4
56 OKMULGEE	15,800	1,475	17,275	8.5	8.8	9.6
57 OSAGE	16,775	825	17,600	4.7	5.0	7.1
58 OTTAWA	10,550	1,150	11,700	9.8	10.1	20.6
59 PAWNEE	7,060	650	7,710	8.4	8.0	10.3
60 PAYNE	31,775	1,225	33,000	3.7	4.1	5.2
61 PITTSBURG	16,775	1,950	18,725	10.4	10.8	10.4
62 PONTOTOC	16,170	1,180	17,350	6.8	6.2	8.1
63 POTTAWATOMIE	25,700	1,775	27,475	6.5	6.2	7.7
64 PUSHMATAHA	4,510	320	4,830	6.6	7.4	8.3
65 ROGER MILLS	1,870	140	2,010	7.0	5.2	11.9
66 ROGERS	23,140	1,700	24,840	6.8	7.8	9.8
67 SEMINOLE	9,940	950	10,890	8.7	9.4	12.9
68 SEQUOYAH	15,860	970	16,830	5.8	5.1	9.1
69 STEPHENS	16,240	1,360	17,600	7.7	8.4	13.4
70 TEXAS	8,350	410	8,760	4.7	4.1	5.2
71 TILLMAN	4,400	220	4,620	4.8	5.1	8.5
72 TULSA	243,750	17,800	261,550	6.8	7.3	8.0
73 WAGONER	20,010	1,330	21,340	6.2	6.9	7.8
74 WASHINGTON	23,410	1,090	24,500	4.4	5.1	6.9
75 WASHITA	5,730	320	6,050	5.3	5.8	7.8
76 WOODS	5,570	220	5,790	3.8	4.0	2.8
77 WOODWARD	8,680	670	9,350	7.2	6.5	10.9
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	476,800	25,400	502,200	5.1	5.4	6.3
TULSA MSA	331,100	24,100	355,200	6.8	7.3	8.3

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

A-NORTHWEST	34,900	1,800	36,700	4.9
B-SOUTHWEST	49,200	2,700	51,900	5.2
C-NORTH CENTRAL	79,200	4,600	83,800	5.5
D-SOUTH CENTRAL	112,200	7,000	119,200	5.9
E-CENTRAL	371,500	19,400	390,900	5.0
F-TULSA	288,000	21,000	309,000	6.8
G-EAST CENTRAL	95,700	6,700	102,400	6.5
H-SOUTHERN	88,100	5,900	94,000	6.3
I-NORTHEAST	91,700	6,700	98,400	6.8
J-EASTERN	110,400	8,600	119,000	7.2
K-SOUTHEAST	66,700	6,200	72,900	8.5
L-CLEVELAND	68,800	3,700	72,500	5.1

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
SUMMARY TABLE

(*By Place of Residence)

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands) DEC 1987p	NOV 1987r	DEC 1986r	PERCENT CHANGE NOV 87 DEC 87	ABSOLUTE CHANGE NOV 87 DEC 87	DEC 86 DEC 87
Total Civilian Labor Force	1,550.8	1,541.3	1,583.1	0.6	9.5	-32.3
Unemployment	94.4	98.1	125.3	-3.8	-3.7	-30.9
Unemployment Rate	6.1	6.4	7.9	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	1,456.4	1,443.2	1,457.8	0.9	13.2	-1.4
Agriculture	37.3	34.0	32.7	9.7	3.3	4.6
Domestic Service-Self-Employed-Unpaid Family Workers	138.3	135.6	141.3	2.0	2.7	-3.0
Idled by Labor Disputes	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3

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*Labor force data refers to place of residence, as required by the U. S Department of Labor. As a result, these estimates remove the effect of multiple jobholders and nonresident commuters included in wage and salary employment on a place-of-work basis. Workers idled by labor disputes are counted in total employment.

p=preliminary
r=revised

NON-AGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

(By place of Work)

INDUSTRY	NUMBER (In Thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	DEC 1987p	NOV 1987r	DEC 1986r	NOV 87 DEC 87	NOV 87 DEC 87	DEC 86 DEC 87
Total Wage & Salary Workers	1,133.1	1,132.8	1,142.8	0.0	0.3	-9.7
Manufacturing	159.6	159.9	159.5	-0.2	-0.3	0.1
Durable Goods	97.2	97.4	98.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.8
Lumber & Wood Prod.	2.6	2.6	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.1
Stone,Clay & Glass Prod.	10.0	10.2	10.3	-2.0	-0.2	-0.3
Primary Metal Industries	4.3	4.3	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Fabricated Metal Prod.	15.3	15.3	14.6	0.0	0.0	0.7
Fab.Struct.Metal Prod.	7.8	7.8	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.6
Machinery Exc.Electrical	31.5	31.5	30.9	0.0	0.0	0.6
Constr. & Related Mach.	9.5	9.4	9.4	1.1	0.1	0.1
Oil Field Machinery	6.1	6.0	5.4	1.7	0.1	0.7
Gen.Industrial Mach.	5.7	5.7	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.2
Elect.& Electronic Equip.	8.6	8.6	9.2	0.0	0.0	-0.6
Transportation Equip.	18.6	18.5	20.0	0.5	0.1	-1.4
Motor Vehicle & Equip.	10.0	10.0	10.6	0.0	0.0	-0.6
Aircraft & Parts	8.0	8.0	8.9	0.0	0.0	-0.9
Instruments & Rel.Prod.	2.5	2.6	2.6	-3.8	-0.1	-0.1
Non-Durable Goods	62.4	62.5	61.5	-0.2	-0.1	0.9
Food & Kindred Prod.	14.1	14.2	14.1	-0.7	-0.1	0.0
Apparel & Textile Prod.	10.1	10.0	9.7	1.0	0.1	0.4
Paper & Allied Prod.	4.2	4.1	3.5	2.4	0.1	0.7
Printing & Publishing	10.9	10.9	11.3	0.0	0.0	-0.4
Newspapers & Period.	5.4	5.4	5.9	0.0	0.0	-0.5
Petroleum & Coal Prod.	7.2	7.2	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Petroleum Refining	6.5	6.5	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rubber/Misc.Plast.Prod.	11.4	11.4	11.5	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Tires & Inner Tubes	6.4	6.4	6.5	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Non-Manufacturing	973.5	972.9	983.3	0.1	0.6	-9.8
Mining	54.4	54.4	53.1	0.0	0.0	1.3
Oil & Gas Extraction	52.1	52.0	50.7	0.2	0.1	1.4
Construction	38.1	39.0	39.7	-2.3	-0.9	-1.6
HV Const.Contractors	8.5	8.9	8.6	-4.5	-0.4	-0.1
Transp.& Pub. Utilities	61.6	61.6	63.4	0.0	0.0	-1.8
Transportation	34.2	34.4	34.5	-0.6	-0.2	-0.3
Railroad Transportation	1.8	1.8	2.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Trucking & Warehousing	16.2	16.2	16.4	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Pipe Lines,exc.Nat.Gas	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Comm.&Elec/Gas/San Service	27.4	27.2	28.9	0.7	0.2	-1.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	276.6	274.8	283.9	0.7	1.8	-7.3
Wholesale Trade	60.6	60.7	60.6	-0.2	-0.1	0.0
Retail Trade	216.0	214.1	223.3	0.9	1.9	-7.3
Gen.Merchandise Stores	33.6	32.2	32.6	4.3	1.4	1.0
Department Stores	12.7	11.9	13.0	6.7	0.8	-0.3
Food Stores	35.3	34.8	38.3	1.4	0.5	-3.0
Auto.Dlrs/Ser.Station	23.6	23.6	24.2	0.0	0.0	-0.6
Apparel & Acces.Stores	15.9	15.1	16.3	5.3	0.8	-0.4
Fin,Insur.& Real Estate	60.5	60.6	62.4	-0.2	-0.1	-1.9
Banking	19.5	19.4	20.6	0.5	0.1	-1.1
Credit Agenc.OT Banks	9.2	9.2	9.9	0.0	0.0	-0.7
Insurance Carriers	8.2	8.2	9.0	0.0	0.0	-0.8
Services	227.5	227.7	224.7	-0.1	-0.2	2.8
Hotels & Lodging Places	12.2	12.4	11.6	-1.6	-0.2	0.6
Personal Services	14.0	13.8	12.9	1.4	0.2	1.1
Motion Pictures	1.2	1.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	-0.3
Health Services	73.5	73.2	71.5	0.4	0.3	2.0
Hospitals	30.5	30.3	29.1	0.7	0.2	1.4
Educational Services	12.0	12.1	13.1	-0.8	-0.1	-1.1
Government, Total	254.8	254.8	256.1	0.0	0.0	-1.3
Federal Government	51.7	52.2	53.6	-1.0	-0.5	-1.9
State Government	72.5	71.3	70.9	1.7	1.2	1.6
Local Government	130.6	131.3	131.6	-0.5	-0.7	-1.0

p=preliminary

r=revised

OKLAHOMA CITY
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Number In Thousands			Absolute Change From	
	DEC 1987p	NOV 1987r	DEC 1986r	NOV 87 DEC 87	DEC 86 DEC 87
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	403.6	404.0	408.1	-0.4	-4.5
MANUFACTURING	48.3	48.5	49.2	-0.2	-0.9
DURABLE GOODS	32.9	33.1	33.6	-0.2	-0.7
Primary & Fabricated Metals	4.9	4.9	4.9	0.0	0.0
Fab.Struc.Metal Products	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.0	-0.1
Machinery	13.4	13.4	14.0	0.0	-0.6
Mach. Except Electric	10.5	10.5	10.9	0.0	-0.4
Electric & Electronic Equip.	2.9	2.9	3.1	0.0	-0.2
Transportation Equipment	9.9	9.9	9.8	0.0	0.1
NON-DURABLE GOODS	15.4	15.4	15.6	0.0	-0.2
Food and Kindred Products	5.4	5.5	5.3	-0.1	0.1
Printing & Publishing	4.3	4.2	4.4	0.1	-0.1
MINING	11.8	11.6	12.3	0.2	-0.5
CONSTRUCTION	14.2	14.6	13.8	-0.4	0.4
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	19.6	19.5	20.1	0.1	-0.5
Transportation	9.4	9.3	9.2	0.1	0.2
Comm. & Public Utilities	10.2	10.2	10.9	0.0	-0.7
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	98.8	98.3	101.3	0.5	-2.5
Wholesale Trade	22.7	22.9	22.8	-0.2	-0.1
Retail Trade	76.1	75.4	78.5	0.7	-2.4
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	25.2	25.5	25.8	-0.3	-0.6
Banking	6.2	6.2	6.8	0.0	-0.6
Credit Agencies Other Than Bank	4.1	4.2	4.2	-0.1	-0.1
Insurance Carriers	4.7	4.8	5.0	-0.1	-0.3
SERVICES	88.4	88.7	86.3	-0.3	2.1
Health Services	25.3	25.3	24.8	0.0	0.5
Hospitals	11.9	11.8	11.5	0.1	0.4
Educational Services	4.5	4.6	4.8	-0.1	-0.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	97.3	97.3	99.3	0.0	-2.0
Total Federal Government	28.8	29.3	30.9	-0.5	-2.1
Total State/Local Gover.	68.5	68.0	68.4	0.5	0.1
Total State Government	34.1	33.5	33.6	0.6	0.5
Total Local Government	34.4	34.5	34.8	-0.1	-0.4

p=preliminary
r=revised

OKLAHOMA CITY METROPOLITAN AREA

(Oklahoma, Canadian, Cleveland, Logan, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties)

Total employment in the Oklahoma City Metropolitan Statistical Area rose to 476,800 in December, up 3,800 from the month earlier. All of the increase occurred in the household series survey as the payroll survey of the wage and salary jobs showed a 400 drop. Employment totals still trail last December by 3,300.

Unemployment in the six-county metro area continued to improve, down to 25,400 in December. The estimated 1,400 drop in the number of jobless was the major factor contributing to the lower 5.1 percent unemployment rate. Since last December, the number of unemployed has declined 7,100 and the rate has steadily fallen.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment in the Oklahoma City MSA totaled 403,600 in December, down 400 from the revised November estimate. This year, the magnitude of normal seasonal increase in trade and mining was not sufficient to offset losses in the other industry divisions. In recent years, only 1984 had a job decline in the November-December estimation period. The other monthly gainer was transportation-public utilities as government employment remained flat. Predictably, construction was the loss leader, down 400 from the previous month. Job declines in the other industry divisions were relatively minor.

For the year, service and construction had employment gains of 2,100 and 400 respectively. On the downside, trade fell 2,500, followed closely by job reductions of 2,000 in government and 900 in the manufacturing industry.

The 35,100 manufacturing production workers earned $17.00 more each week in December than they did in November. This was the result of a seven-tenths of an hour longer workweek and a 22 cent rise in hourly wages. This is basically the same as the year-to-year comparison.

A very different pattern emerges when we look at the net changes between durables and nondurables over the month and the year. Rising wage rates, up 75 cents for the year, are consistently pushing durables' earnings to higher plateaus. Nondurable workers, on the other hand, have seen an erosion of weekly pay as hourly wage rates have retreated by 25 cents since last December.

OKLAHOMA CITY
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

ITEM	NUMBER DEC 1987p	 NOV 1987r	 DEC 1986r	ABSOLUTE CHANGE NOV 87 DEC 87	 DEC 86 DEC 87
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	502,200	499,800	512,600	2,400	-10,400
Unemployment	25,400	26,800	32,500	-1,400	-7,100
Unemployment Rate	5.1	5.4	6.3	xxx	xxx
Employment	476,800	473,000	480,100	3,800	-3,300

OKLAHOMA CITY
AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRY	WEEKLY EARNINGS DEC 1987p	 NOV 1987r	 DEC 1986r	WEEKLY HOURS DEC 1987p	 NOV 1987r	 DEC 1986r	HOURLY EARNINGS DEC 1987p	 NOV 1987r	 DEC 1986r
ALL MANUFACTURING	475.27	458.27	459.06	41.8	41.1	42.0	11.37	11.15	10.93
Durable Goods	508.77	481.99	478.82	41.6	40.3	41.6	12.23	11.96	11.51
Prim. & Fab. Metal	435.73	422.24	406.08	48.2	46.4	43.9	9.04	9.10	9.25
Machinery	524.15	475.69	494.25	41.5	38.8	42.1	12.63	12.26	11.74
Nondurable Goods	389.66	398.79	405.92	42.4	43.3	43.0	9.19	9.21	9.44
Food & Kindred Products	327.75	345.49	348.49	43.7	45.4	45.2	7.50	7.61	7.71
Printing & Pub	420.95	413.60	383.08	39.6	40.0	38.5	10.63	10.34	9.95

p=preliminary
r=revised

TULSA
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Number In Thousands DEC 1987p	NOV 1987r	DEC 1986r	Absolute Change From NOV 87 DEC 87	DEC 86 DEC 87
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	301.6	300.9	301.3	0.7	0.3
MANUFACTURING	50.3	50.2	50.8	0.1	-0.5
DURABLE GOODS	38.8	38.7	39.3	0.1	-0.5
Stone,Clay & Glass Products	3.7	3.7	3.5	0.0	0.2
Primary & Fabricated Metals	11.2	11.2	10.5	0.0	0.7
Primary Metal Industries	1.9	1.9	1.5	0.0	0.4
Fabricated Metal Products	9.3	9.3	9.0	0.0	0.3
Fab. Struc.Metal Products	5.6	5.5	5.2	0.1	0.4
Machinery	13.5	13.6	13.8	-0.1	-0.3
Mach.Except Electric	10.2	10.3	10.6	-0.1	-0.4
Const.& Related Machinery	4.3	4.3	4.4	0.0	-0.1
Electric & Electronic Equip.	3.3	3.3	3.2	0.0	0.1
Transportation Equipment	7.0	6.9	8.3	0.1	-1.3
NON-DURABLE GOODS	11.5	11.5	11.5	0.0	0.0
Printing & Publishing	3.6	3.6	3.5	0.0	0.1
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
MINING	17.3	17.3	17.4	0.0	-0.1
CONSTRUCTION	11.5	11.9	12.3	-0.4	-0.8
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	22.8	22.7	22.8	0.1	0.0
Transportation	15.3	15.2	15.1	0.1	0.2
Comm.& Public Utilities	7.5	7.5	7.7	0.0	-0.2
TRADE	75.1	74.2	74.2	0.9	0.9
Wholesale Trade	18.1	18.3	18.6	-0.2	-0.5
Retail Trade	57.0	55.9	55.6	1.1	1.4
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	17.2	17.4	17.3	-0.2	-0.1
Banking	4.1	4.3	4.6	-0.2	-0.5
SERVICES	71.1	71.5	69.3	-0.4	1.8
Health Services	22.0	22.0	20.8	0.0	1.2
Hospitals	12.1	12.0	11.3	0.1	0.8
Educational Services	5.8	5.8	5.6	0.0	0.2
GOVERNMENT	36.3	35.7	37.2	0.6	-0.9
Federal	4.6	4.6	4.8	0.0	-0.2
State	5.8	5.3	6.1	0.5	-0.3
Local	25.9	25.8	26.3	0.1	-0.4

p=preliminary
r=revised

TULSA METROPOLITAN AREA

(Tulsa, Creek, Osage, Rogers and Wagoner Counties)

Employment in the Tulsa Metropolitan Area rose to 331,100 in December, or some 3,200 above the revised November estimate. This increase marked a return to the normal seasonal employment trend which has not been experienced in the Tulsa area during the previous two years. Unemployment continued its decline with 1,600 fewer jobless reported than in November. The total labor force increased by 1,600 over the month, moving the December jobless rate downward to 6.8 percent. This was an improvement of one-half percent below the revised November rate and one-and-one half percent lower than a year ago.

While unemployment dropped 5,600 over the year and current employment moved to 2,900 higher than last year, the total labor force still shrank by 2,700 since December, 1986.

Tulsa's nonfarm wage and salary employment increased 700 during December. A seasonal gain of 1,100 jobs occurred in retail trade and government jobs increased by 600 during the month. Losses of 400 jobs each were noted in construction and services, while the banking sector experienced a 200 job decline.

Total nonfarm wage and salary employment of 301,600 represents an annual increase of only 300 new jobs or a growth rate of less than .1 percent for the year. Two of the eight major industry groups showed job gains, one had no change, and the five remaining groups recorded job losses over the year. Services had the largest annual job increase with 1,800 jobs added. Another large gainer was the trade industry with 900 new employees. Government employment reflected a loss of 900, the construction industry had 800 fewer jobs, and manufacturing was down 500 jobs for the year. Mixed results were experienced within the manufacturing industry as the transportation equipment sector lost 1,300 employees, but 700 jobs were gained in the primary and fabricated metals sector. Also, with annual losses, were mining and finance-insurance-real estate, both down 100 employees each.

The average weekly earnings for 31,900 manufacturing production workers in the Tulsa MSA was $463.97. The increase of $8.69 over November's average was primarily the function of the 1.2 hours increase in the average work week, and was not affected much by a ten cent per hour lower average hourly earnings rate. The increased average weekly earnings for durable goods workers was also a factor of more time worked in the average workweek and a slightly lower hourly pay, while non-durable goods workers pay was almost unchanged from the previous month.

The average weekly earnings for all manufacturing production workers, durable goods workers, and non-durable goods workers were all up significantly over the year due to increases in both average hourly earnings and average weekly hours.

A seasonal downturn in wage and salary employment is normal for the first months of the new year. Largest employment reductions usually occur in the retail trade, services, and construction areas. Record snowfall could add to the seasonal decline experienced during January.

TULSA
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

ITEM	NUMBER DEC 1987p	NUMBER NOV 1987r	NUMBER DEC 1986r	ABSOLUTE CHANGE NOV 87 DEC 87	ABSOLUTE CHANGE DEC 86 DEC 87
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	355,200	353,600	357,900	1,600	-2,700
Unemployment	24,100	25,700	29,700	-1,600	-5,600
Unemployment Rate	6.8	7.3	8.3	xxx	xxx
Employment	331,100	327,900	328,200	3,200	2,900

TULSA
AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRY	WEEKLY EARNINGS DEC 1987p	WEEKLY EARNINGS NOV 1987r	WEEKLY EARNINGS DEC 1986r	WEEKLY HOURS DEC 1987p	WEEKLY HOURS NOV 1987r	WEEKLY HOURS DEC 1986r	HOURLY EARNINGS DEC 1987p	HOURLY EARNINGS NOV 1987r	HOURLY EARNINGS DEC 1986r
ALL MANUFACTURING	463.97	455.28	434.02	43.2	42.0	41.1	10.74	10.84	10.56
Durable goods	488.63	476.43	453.44	44.1	42.5	41.6	11.08	11.21	10.80
Prim & Fab. Metals	449.01	421.61	424.26	48.7	43.6	44.8	9.22	9.67	9.47
Machinery	414.16	414.50	390.22	39.9	40.4	39.9	10.38	10.26	9.78
Non-Durable Goods	362.46	362.98	347.79	39.7	39.8	38.6	9.13	9.12	9.01
Printing & Pub	424.09	419.22	435.53	41.7	41.1	41.4	10.17	10.20	10.52

p=preliminary
r=revised

ENID METROPOLITAN AREA

(Garfield County)

Enid Area employment during December was estimated at 28,150 from a total labor force of 29,150. This represents an employment increase of 475 and growth in the labor force of 400 since November. The December unemployment rate moved downward to 5.5 percent, as compared to the revised November rate of 5.9 percent , and was well below the December, 1986 rate of 7.9 percent. While unemployment is 750 lower than a year ago, the annual employment increase was only 225 and the Enid area labor force declined 525 during the year.

Total nonfarm wage and salary employment for the Enid MSA rose to 21,700 in December, an increase of 200 over the revised November estimate. Gains of 100 jobholders each during the month were indicated for mining, retail trade, and state government sectors. These gains were partially offset by a loss of 100 jobs in the wholesale trade sector.

The current estimate was 200 below that of December, 1986. Employment losses of 100 jobs were noted in both local government and finance-insurance-real estate. Wholesale trade and the transportation-public utilities industries each lost 200 employees. Industries with over-the-year employment gains were services with 200 new jobs and mining and non-durable goods manufacturing, both up 100 employees.

Record snow falls and recent business closings could deepen the normal seasonal decline usually experienced in trade and services during the first months of the new year.

ENID
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	NUMBER			ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
ITEM	DEC 1987p	NOV 1987r	DEC 1986r	NOV 87 DEC 87	DEC 86 DEC 87
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	29,800	29,400	30,325	400	-525
Unemployment	1,650	1,725	2,400	-75	750
Unemployment Rate	5.5	5.9	7.9	xxx	xxx
Employment	28,150	27,675	27,925	475	225

ENID
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

	NUMBER IN THOUSANDS			ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
Industry	DEC 1987p	NOV 1987r	DEC 1986r	NOV 87 DEC 87	DEC 86 DEC 87
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	21.7	21.5	21.9	0.2	-0.2
MANUFACTURING	1.6	1.6	1.5	0.0	0.1
DURABLE GOODS	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
NON-DURABLE GOODS	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.1
MINING	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.1	0.1
CONSTRUCTION	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	2.0	2.0	2.2	0.0	-0.2
TRADE	6.1	6.1	6.3	0.0	-0.2
Wholesale Trade	1.2	1.3	1.4	-0.1	-0.2
Retail Trade	4.9	4.8	4.9	0.1	0.0
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.0	-0.1
SERVICES	5.4	5.4	5.2	0.0	0.2
GOVERNMENT	3.6	3.5	3.7	0.1	-0.1
Federal	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
State	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.0
Local	2.2	2.2	2.3	0.0	-0.1

p=preliminary
r=revised

LAWTON METROPOLITAN AREA

(Comanche County)

Total employment in the Lawton Metro Area, according to the latest household survey, rose 1.7 percent in December and was 325 above the December 1986 level. Unemployment dropped another 50 as the civilian labor force climbed 725 over the November estimate. This combination pushes the jobless rate down to 4.6 percent, a sharp improvement over the previous month and year-ago comparison periods.

Total nonfarm wage and salary employment climbed to 33,200 in December, a 200 jump over the November level. A seasonal gain of 100 in both trade and government comprised the entire job change for the payroll series in the November-December period.

Compared to last December, total nonfarm wage and salary jobs stood 100 higher. Services and government rose 400 and 300 over the year and this more than offset losses in four other industries, the largest being a 300 decline in transportation-public utilities

LAWTON
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	NUMBER			ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
ITEM	DEC 1987p	NOV 1987r	DEC 1986r	NOV 87 DEC 87	DEC 86 DEC 87
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	48,625	47,900	48,600	725	25
Unemployment	2,250	2,300	2,550	-50	-300
Unemployment Rate	4.6	4.8	5.2	xx	xxx
Employment	46,375	45,600	46,050	775	325

LAWTON
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

	NUMBER IN THOUSANDS			ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
Industry	DEC 1987p	NOV 1987r	DEC 1986r	NOV 87 DEC 87	DEC 86 DEC 87
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	33.2	33.0	33.1	0.2	0.1
MANUFACTURING	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0
DURABLE GOODS	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
NON-DURABLE GOODS	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0
MINING	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	-0.1
CONSTRUCTION	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.0	-0.1
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	1.1	1.1	1.4	0.0	-0.3
TRADE	8.7	8.6	8.8	0.1	-0.1
Wholesale Trade	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.0
Retail Trade	7.7	7.7	7.8	0.0	-0.1
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
SERVICES	5.7	5.7	5.3	0.0	0.4
GOVERNMENT	11.6	11.5	11.3	0.1	0.3
Federal	5.5	5.5	5.4	0.0	0.1
State	1.3	1.2	1.3	0.1	0.0
Local	4.8	4.8	4.6	0.0	0.2

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r=revised

Please send comments, questions or address changes to Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research Department, Room 310, Will Rogers Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105. Phone (405) 557-7260.

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OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET

JANUARY 1988

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earnings data are compiled and
analyzed.

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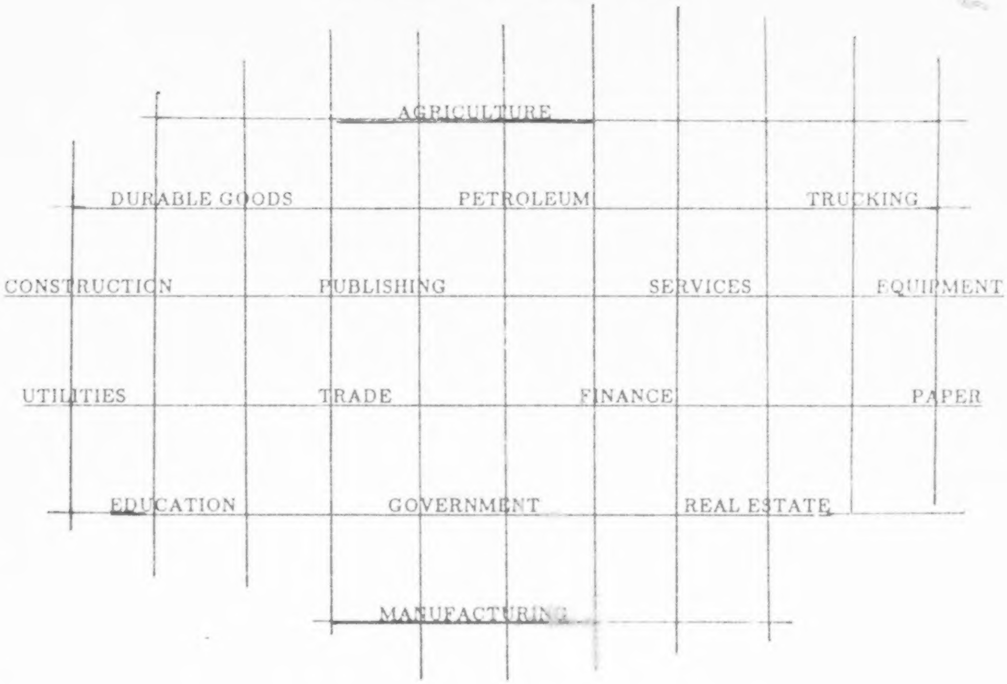
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EMPLOYMENT DROPS - JOBLESS RATE CLIMBS

Total employment in Oklahoma, based on the latest Department of Labor Household Survey, fell to 1,413,000 in January. The normal seasonal decline was magnified by the worst January snowstorm in history. With the most intense part of the storm falling in the survey week, employment dropped 40,600 from the December revised estimate. This was the largest contraction in the December-January employment level since the 30,800 decline in 1984-85.

The abnormal decline in employment and the larger than expected increase in the number of jobless, combined to push Oklahoma's unemployment rate up to 7.2 percent. This compares to the December rate of 6.0 percent and the 8.6 percent posted last January. All in all, January was a very rough month for workers in the Oklahoma labor force.

Fortunately, the annual comparison picture was not as dismal. The 40,800 drop in the civilian labor force over the year is a fact that cannot be ignored. But the majority of the decline (62 percent) can still be traced to a 25,200 lower jobless number while those employed have only fallen 15,600 since last January. Based on good current weather and statewide economic activity, a return to a more normal labor force pattern is expected in the upcoming months.

WEATHER DOUBLES NORMAL PAYROLL DROP

Nonfarm wage and salary employment, the payroll series, fell 29,600 in January. Again, as previously cited, the record-setting storm across the state adversely affected normal job conditions and trends. Even though current figures have been recently benchmarked (an annual adjustment) to a lower level; still, the December-January decline was almost twice the usual seasonal drop for this estimation period.

Almost 30 percent of the overall loss occurred in the wholesale-retail trade industry as seasonal sales reductions caused a cutback of 8,900 jobs, primarily in the retail sector. Government, led by a 5,200 seasonal drop off in higher education at the state level, was down 7,600 for the month. The service industry, led by declines in educational services, counted 6,100 fewer employees this month. As would be expected, the construction industry was especially hard hit, falling 11 percent from the December job levels. Weather problems and recently falling energy prices reduced mining employment by 2,100 also. The remaining three industries were job losers, but to a much lesser extent than those mentioned above.

Over the year, wage and salary jobs declined in six industries and expanded in two. In total, employment was down 19,000, with over 50 percent of the loss occurring in trade and construction. Declines in these components were 6,100 and 4,300 respectively. Government was also down 3,900 while finance-insurance-real estate was off 2,500. Mining was down 1,800 and transportation-public utilities counted 1,700 fewer wage earners.

Two industries, manufacturing and services, showed employment gains over the year. Manufacturing gained 1,000 jobs since last January as a 1,600 increase in nondurable goods workers offset a 600 drop in durable goods. Service had a net 300 increase, led by the personal and health service components.

MANUFACTURING WAGES SLIP

The 110,500 manufacturing production workers surveyed in Oklahoma averaged a $4.00 drop in their weekly pay over the most recent one month period. Although the hourly wage rate in January was off only 2 cents from the previous month, the work period was shortened by 0.3 hours.

All of the decline was in the durable goods sector, as nondurables was virtually unchanged. The widest swing among durables occurred in oil field machinery where earnings dropped almost $63.00 and in primary metal industries, off $37.00. In both cases, smaller weekly wages were influenced by both lower hourly wage rates and a much shorter work week.

In the nondurable sector, both printing-publishing and paper-allied products lost in the $20-25 range, while apparel and other textile workers gained a similar amount.

Over the year, an increase of 50 cents per hour and a slightly longer scheduled work week pushed the average paycheck up $23.00 for all production workers.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES MOVE UP

In general, bad weather and seasonal conditions caused the unemployment rates in most of Oklahoma's counties and Metropolitan Statistical Areas to move upward from December to January.

During this time span, 74 counties measured higher jobless rates and 3 were lower. Hughes county had the highest rate at 16.6 percent and Grant the lowest at 3.7 percent. All four of the Metropolitan Statistical Areas registered higher unemployment rates, with Tulsa having the highest at 7.9 percent.

Over the year, the jobless rate dropped in 67 counties, increased in 9, and was unchanged in one. All of the MSA's are well below the January 1987 rates, except Lawton, which is only slightly above the estimate of a year age.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS - 115.7

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (UNADJUSTED)	
UNITED STATES	6.3%
OKLAHOMA	7.2%
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	6.0%
TULSA MSA	7.9%
LAWTON MSA	5.3%
ENID MSA	6.3%

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS IN MANUFACTURING (UNADJUSTED)	
UNITED STATES	41.0
OKLAHOMA	41.4
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	41.8
TULSA MSA	41.7

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS
OKLAHOMA MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

	PRODUCTION WORKERS	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JAN 1988p	JAN 1988p	DEC 1987r	JAN 1987r	JAN 1988p	DEC 1987r	JAN 1987r	JAN 1988p	DEC 1987r	JAN 1987r
ALL MANUFACTURING	110.5	429.73	433.68	406.48	41.4	41.7	41.1	10.38	10.40	9.89
Durable Goods	70.5	461.34	467.58	428.87	41.6	42.2	41.8	11.09	11.08	10.26
Stone,Clay & Glass	7.9	458.77	485.10	441.15	42.4	43.9	41.5	10.82	11.05	10.63
Primary Metal Indust.	3.3	444.10	481.49	450.15	43.2	44.5	45.7	10.28	10.82	9.85
Fab.Metal Products	10.8	366.71	386.53	359.68	40.7	42.9	39.7	9.01	9.01	9.06
Fab.Struct.Metals	4.5	356.59	385.44	355.52	42.2	43.9	40.4	8.45	8.78	8.80
Mach.Except Elect.	20.7	475.08	473.00	425.48	42.8	43.0	45.8	11.10	11.00	9.29
Oil Field Machinery	3.4	379.46	442.38	409.64	38.8	43.8	38.5	9.78	10.10	10.64
Elec.& Elec. Equip.	6.2	463.61	457.80	421.97	42.3	42.0	39.4	10.96	10.90	10.71
Transportation Equip.	15.4	556.56	546.93	506.09	39.5	38.9	38.9	14.09	14.06	13.01
Instr.& Related Prod.	1.7	504.34	525.93	444.97	45.6	45.3	44.1	11.06	11.61	10.09
Non-Durable Goods	40.0	373.92	373.73	365.36	41.0	40.8	39.8	9.12	9.16	9.18
Food & Kindred	Prod.8.5	332.64	324.69	306.39	42.0	41.1	41.8	7.92	7.90	7.33
Apparel & Other Text.	7.7	217.65	193.80	196.37	41.3	38.0	35.9	5.27	5.10	5.47
Paper & Allied Prod.	2.7	413.06	435.76	436.96	38.0	39.4	42.3	10.87	11.06	10.33
Printing & Publishing	5.4	394.71	416.51	386.56	40.4	42.2	40.1	9.77	9.87	9.64
Newspapers & Period.	1.7	358.51	371.33	378.60	38.8	40.1	37.3	9.24	9.26	10.15
Petroleum Refining	4.2	557.68	556.93	476.24	42.8	41.5	39.1	13.03	13.42	12.18
Non-Manufacturing										
Oil & Gas Extraction	19.2	466.27	494.92	510.92	40.3	43.3	44.7	11.57	11.43	11.43
Construction	21.8	395.12	410.32	402.05	33.8	36.8	34.9	11.69	11.15	11.52
Public Utilities	21.8	528.30	510.15	530.83	41.5	39.7	42.5	12.73	12.85	12.49
Wholesale Trad	44.9	386.49	384.33	362.29	39.0	38.9	38.5	9.91	9.88	9.41
Retail Trade*	118.8	186.66	185.40	184.67	30.6	30.9	29.5	6.10	6.00	6.26

**Excludes eating and drinking establishments.*

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
SUMMARY TABLE

(*By Place of Residence)

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands) JAN 1988p	DEC 1987r	JAN 1987r	PERCENT CHANGE DEC 87 JAN 88	ABSOLUTE CHANGE DEC 87 JAN 88	JAN 87 JAN 88
Total Civilian Labor Force	1,522.3	1,546.5	1,563.1	-1.6	-24.2	-40.8
Unemployment	109.3	92.9	134.5	17.7	16.4	-25.2
Unemployment Rate	7.2	6.0	8.6	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	1,413.0	1,453.6	1,428.6	-2.8	-40.6	-15.6
Agriculture	41.9	40.7	32.6	2.9	1.2	9.3
Domestic Service- Self-Employed- Unpaid Family Workers	129.7	135.4	133.7	-4.2	-5.7	-4.0
Idled by Labor Disputes	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3

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*Labor force data refers to place of residence, as required by the U. S Department of Labor. As a result, these estimates remove the effect of multiple jobholders and nonresident commuters included in wage and salary employment on a place-of-work basis. Workers idled by labor disputes are counted in total employment.

p = preliminary
r = revised

NON-AGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

(By place of Work)

INDUSTRY	NUMBER (In Thousands) JAN 1988p	DEC 1987r	JAN 1987r	PERCENT CHANGE DEC 87 JAN 88	ABSOLUTE CHANGE DEC 87 JAN 88	JAN 87 JAN 88
Total Wage & Salary Workers	1,078.7	1,108.3	1,097.7	-2.7	-29.6	-19.0
Manufacturing	154.8	155.0	153.8	-0.1	-0.2	1.0
Durable Goods	95.0	95.2	95.6	-0.2	-0.2	-0.6
Lumber & Wood Prod.	2.7	2.8	2.5	-3.6	-0.1	0.2
Stone,Clay & Glass Prod.	9.8	9.9	10.4	-1.0	-0.1	-0.6
Primary Metal Industries	4.2	4.1	3.8	2.4	0.1	0.4
Fabricated Metal Prod.	14.4	14.3	13.9	0.7	0.1	0.5
Fab.Struct.Metal Prod.	6.6	6.6	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.1
Machinery Exc.Electrical	29.6	29.6	29.2	0.0	0.0	0.4
Constr. & Related Mach.	9.3	9.4	9.5	-1.1	-0.1	-0.2
Oil Field Machinery	5.9	6.0	5.4	-1.7	-0.1	0.5
Gen.Industrial Mach.	4.7	4.6	4.4	2.2	0.1	0.3
Elect.& Electronic Equip.	8.7	8.7	9.1	0.0	0.0	-0.4
Transportation Equip.	19.0	19.2	20.1	-1.0	-0.2	-1.1
Motor Vehicle & Equip.	10.8	10.9	11.5	-0.9	-0.1	-0.7
Aircraft & Parts	7.5	7.6	8.0	-1.3	-0.1	-0.5
Instruments & Rel.Prod.	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-Durable Goods	59.8	59.8	58.2	0.0	0.0	1.6
Food & Kindred Prod.	14.2	14.2	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.6
Apparel & Textile Prod.	8.8	8.9	8.0	-1.1	-0.1	0.8
Paper & Allied Prod.	3.5	3.5	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.1
Printing & Publishing	10.8	10.9	11.1	-0.9	-0.1	-0.3
Newspapers & Period.	5.5	5.6	5.9	-1.8	-0.1	-0.4
Petroleum & Coal Prod.	7.5	7.4	7.3	1.4	0.1	0.2
Petroleum Refining	6.9	6.7	6.7	3.0	0.2	0.2
Rubber/Misc.Plast.Prod.	10.7	10.6	10.6	0.9	0.1	0.1
Tires & Inner Tubes	5.7	5.7	5.8	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Non-Manufacturing	923.9	953.3	943.9	-3.1	-29.4	-20.0
Mining	44.5	46.6	46.3	-4.5	-2.1	-1.8
Oil & Gas Extraction	41.9	44.0	43.7	-4.8	-2.1	-1.8
Construction	28.8	32.4	33.1	-11.1	-3.6	-4.3
HV Const.Contractors	5.5	7.3	7.6	-24.7	-1.8	-2.1
Transp.& Pub. Utilities	61.4	61.8	63.1	-0.6	-0.4	-1.7
Transportation	33.2	33.5	33.2	-0.9	-0.3	0.0
Railroad Transportation	1.8	1.8	1.9	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Trucking & Warehousing	15.8	16.0	15.9	-1.3	-0.2	-0.1
Pipe Lines,exc.Nat.Gas	1.4	1.5	1.4	-6.7	-0.1	0.0
Comm.&Elec/Gas/San Service	28.2	28.3	29.9	-0.4	-0.1	-1.7
Wholesale & Retail Trade	262.4	271.3	268.5	-3.3	-8.9	-6.1
Wholesale Trade	58.5	59.4	58.6	-1.5	-0.9	-0.1
Retail Trade	203.9	211.9	209.9	-3.8	-8.0	-6.0
Gen.Merchandise Stores	30.1	32.4	29.6	-7.1	-2.3	0.5
Department Stores	12.7	13.4	12.9	-5.2	-0.7	-0.2
Food Stores	35.3	35.9	37.5	-1.7	-0.6	-2.2
Auto.Dlrs/Ser.Station	24.6	24.7	24.9	-0.4	-0.1	-0.3
Apparel & Acces.Stores	12.2	14.0	13.8	-12.9	-1.8	-1.6
Fin,Insur.& Real Estate	57.3	58.0	59.8	-1.2	-0.7	-2.5
Banking	18.5	18.7	19.9	-1.1	-0.2	-1.4
Credit Agenc.OT Banks	9.4	9.4	9.9	0.0	0.0	-0.5
Insurance Carriers	7.9	8.0	8.8	-1.3	-0.1	-0.9
Services	225.5	231.6	225.2	-2.6	-6.1	0.3
Hotels & Lodging Places	11.0	11.7	11.0	-6.0	-0.7	0.0
Personal Services	13.6	13.1	12.3	3.8	0.5	1.3
Motion Pictures	1.3	1.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Health Services	74.4	74.5	72.3	-0.1	-0.1	2.1
Hospitals	29.5	29.4	27.9	0.3	0.1	1.6
Educational Services	9.3	11.7	12.9	-20.5	-2.4	-3.6
Government, Total	244.0	251.6	247.9	-3.0	-7.6	-3.9
Federal Government	50.5	51.2	52.7	-1.4	-0.7	-2.2
**State Government	67.1	72.3	67.1	-7.2	-5.2	0.0
Local Government	126.4	128.1	128.1	-1.3	-1.7	-1.7

p = preliminary
r = revised

**This total includes both full and part-time employees.

JANUARY 1988

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE DATA

METROPOLITAN AREAS AND COUNTIES

	AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	JAN 88	DEC 87	JAN 87
	U.S.	112,139,000	7,603,000	119,742,000	6.3	5.4	7.3
	OKLAHOMA	1,413,000	109,300	1,522,300	7.2	6.0	8.6
	COUNTIES						
1	ADAIR	7,310	560	7,870	7.1	6.2	10.1
2	ALFALFA	3,280	130	3,410	3.8	4.6	5.2
3	ATOKA	7,840	650	8,490	7.7	6.0	9.9
4	BEAVER	2,820	150	2,970	5.1	3.6	3.9
5	BECKHAM	7,190	650	7,840	8.3	6.9	13.1
6	BLAINE	5,770	390	6,160	6.3	5.8	7.9
7	BRYAN	13,640	770	14,410	5.3	4.9	8.1
8	CADDO	11,110	1,310	12,420	10.5	8.4	10.5
9	CANADIAN	33,225	1,600	34,825	4.6	5.1	6.4
10	CARTER	18,950	1,500	20,450	7.3	6.4	10.9
11	CHEROKEE	14,610	1,320	15,930	8.3	7.0	10.7
12	CHOCTAW	4,750	690	5,440	12.7	11.4	17.9
13	CIMARRON	1,460	100	1,560	6.4	4.7	6.3
14	CLEVELAND	79,075	4,725	83,800	5.6	4.7	6.2
15	COAL	2,260	310	2,570	12.1	9.7	15.4
16	COMANCHE	46,475	2,600	49,075	5.3	4.5	5.1
17	COTTON	2,960	150	3,110	4.8	4.4	4.2
18	CRAIG	6,020	460	6,480	7.1	5.9	10.6
19	CREEK	25,725	2,625	28,350	9.3	8.2	12.5
20	CUSTER	13,000	710	13,710	5.2	4.4	7.5
21	DELAWARE	10,910	890	11,800	7.5	6.0	10.8
22	DEWEY	2,150	140	2,290	6.1	4.6	10.0
23	ELLIS	3,110	140	3,250	4.3	4.6	4.7
24	GARFIELD	28,025	1,875	29,900	6.3	5.4	8.7
25	GARVIN	11,650	910	12,560	7.2	6.2	10.7
26	GRADY	16,650	1,580	18,230	8.7	6.9	11.0
27	GRANT	2,880	110	2,990	3.7	3.3	5.8
28	GREER	2,770	160	2,930	5.5	4.2	6.5
29	HARMON	1,580	140	1,720	8.1	6.4	7.0
30	HARPER	2,160	140	2,300	6.1	3.9	5.1
31	HASKELL	3,860	580	4,440	13.1	11.2	16.6
32	HUGHES	4,510	900	5,410	16.6	13.3	18.1
33	JACKSON	10,810	700	11,510	6.1	5.1	6.9
34	JEFFERSON	3,450	260	3,710	7.0	6.3	10.7
35	JOHNSTON	3,830	280	4,110	6.8	5.4	7.6
36	KAY	24,375	1,550	25,925	6.0	5.6	8.1
37	KINGFISHER	6,410	400	6,810	5.9	5.2	9.1
38	KIOWA	4,940	280	5,220	5.4	3.4	5.8
39	LATIMER	4,200	400	4,600	8.7	9.0	12.7
40	LEFLORE	18,320	1,470	19,790	7.4	6.0	8.5
41	LINCOLN	11,120	1,220	12,340	9.9	7.5	11.6
42	LOGAN	13,100	740	13,840	5.3	3.2	6.0
43	LOVE	3,880	230	4,110	5.6	4.5	7.7
44	McCLAIN	10,470	680	11,150	6.1	4.9	7.2
45	McCURTAIN	13,460	1,450	14,910	9.7	7.3	12.3

COUNTIES	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	JAN 88	DEC 87	JAN 87
46 McINTOSH	6,360	400	6,760	5.9	5.1	7.8
47 MAJOR	3,340	320	3,660	8.7	6.7	10.2
48 MARSHALL	4,130	310	4,440	7.0	6.4	10.1
49 MAYES	12,850	1,480	14,330	10.3	8.2	12.7
50 MURRAY	5,340	500	5,840	8.6	7.1	12.7
51 MUSKOGEE	28,875	3,100	31,975	9.7	8.4	9.3
52 NOBLE	4,660	330	4,990	6.6	4.8	7.8
53 NOWATA	3,980	470	4,450	10.6	8.7	12.3
54 OKFUSKEE	5,710	550	6,260	8.8	7.8	10.0
55 OKLAHOMA	304,450	20,050	324,500	6.2	5.0	6.6
56 OKMULGEE	13,725	1,675	15,400	10.9	8.8	11.3
57 OSAGE	15,625	1,225	16,850	7.3	4.8	9.0
58 OTTAWA	10,900	1,225	12,125	10.1	9.0	21.4
59 PAWNEE	7,240	790	8,030	9.8	8.6	12.0
60 PAYNE	30,325	1,425	31,750	4.5	3.6	5.7
61 PITTSBURG	16,275	2,250	18,525	12.1	10.4	11.4
62 PONTOTOC	16,490	1,270	17,760	7.2	6.4	8.6
63 POTTAWATOMIE	24,900	2,050	26,950	7.6	6.4	8.9
64 PUSHMATAHA	4,520	370	4,890	7.6	6.6	9.0
65 ROGER MILLS	1,920	160	2,080	7.7	6.8	13.0
66 ROGERS	21,900	2,340	24,240	9.7	6.9	10.9
67 SEMINOLE	9,270	1,170	10,440	11.2	8.7	15.1
68 SEQUOYAH	16,170	1,490	17,660	8.4	5.5	9.2
69 STEPHENS	15,960	1,510	17,470	8.6	7.6	15.2
70 TEXAS	7,890	450	8,340	5.4	4.6	6.4
71 TILLMAN	4,600	350	4,950	7.1	4.7	9.2
72 TULSA	229,200	18,900	248,100	7.6	6.9	8.7
73 WAGONER	18,730	1,610	20,340	7.9	6.4	8.9
74 WASHINGTON	22,970	1,370	24,340	5.6	4.3	7.6
75 WASHITA	5,150	370	5,520	6.7	5.7	12.4
76 WOODS	5,150	280	5,430	5.2	3.7	3.9
77 WOODWARD	8,300	860	9,160	9.4	7.3	13.1
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	465,200	29,800	495,000	6.0	4.9	6.6
TULSA MSA	311,200	26,700	337,900	7.9	6.9	9.2

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

A-NORTHWEST	33,000	2,300	35,300	6.5
B-SOUTHWEST	47,400	3,200	50,600	6.3
C-NORTH CENTRAL	78,700	5,100	83,800	6.1
D-SOUTH CENTRAL	111,700	8,400	120,100	7.0
E-CENTRAL	361,900	22,800	384,700	5.9
F-TULSA	270,500	22,700	293,200	7.7
G-EAST CENTRAL	93,100	8,100	101,200	8.0
H-SOUTHERN	88,000	6,700	94,700	7.1
I-NORTHEAST	89,500	8,200	97,700	8.4
J-EASTERN	105,800	10,200	116,000	8.8
K-SOUTHEAST	65,400	7,200	72,600	9.9
L-CLEVELAND	68,000	4,300	72,300	5.9

OKLAHOMA CITY
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Number In Thousands			Absolute Change From	
	JAN 1988p	DEC 1987r	JAN 1987r	DEC 87 JAN 88	JAN 87 JAN 88
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	392.7	404.1	398.8	-11.4	-6.1
MANUFACTURING	47.0	47.1	47.5	-0.1	-0.5
DURABLE GOODS	32.3	32.2	32.8	0.1	-0.5
Primary & Fabricated Metals	4.3	4.2	4.3	0.1	0.0
Fab.Struc.Metal Products	1.8	1.7	1.7	0.1	0.1
Machinery	13.6	13.6	13.9	0.0	-0.3
Mach. Except Electric	10.7	10.7	10.9	0.0	-0.2
Electric & Electronic Equip.	2.9	2.9	3.0	0.0	-0.1
Transportation Equipment	10.1	10.1	10.0	0.0	0.1
NON-DURABLE GOODS	14.7	14.9	14.7	-0.2	0.0
Food and Kindred Products	5.0	5.1	5.0	-0.1	0.0
Printing & Publishing	4.3	4.4	4.3	-0.1	0.0
MINING	11.0	11.3	12.0	-0.3	-1.0
CONSTRUCTION	11.2	12.6	11.5	-1.4	-0.3
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	19.0	19.2	19.8	-0.2	-0.8
Transportation	9.2	9.4	9.2	-0.2	0.0
Comm. & Public Utilities	9.8	9.8	10.6	0.0	-0.8
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	98.3	102.0	100.7	-3.7	-2.4
Wholesale Trade	22.1	22.4	22.3	-0.3	-0.2
Retail Trade	76.2	79.6	78.4	-3.4	-2.2
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	23.9	24.3	25.0	-0.4	-1.1
Banking	5.7	5.7	6.4	0.0	-0.7
Credit Agencies Other Than Bank	4.0	4.0	4.1	0.0	-0.1
Insurance Carriers	4.5	4.6	4.8	-0.1	-0.3
SERVICES	88.6	90.6	86.2	-2.0	2.4
Health Services	25.8	25.8	25.1	0.0	0.7
Hospitals	11.7	11.7	11.0	0.0	0.7
Educational Services	4.3	4.6	4.7	-0.3	-0.4
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	93.7	97.0	96.1	-3.3	-2.4
Total Federal Government	28.7	29.3	30.7	-0.6	-2.0
Total State/Local Gover.	65.0	67.7	65.4	-2.7	-0.4
Total State Government	32.6	34.1	31.9	-1.5	0.7
Total Local Government	32.4	33.6	33.5	-1.2	-1.1

p = preliminary
r = revised

OKLAHOMA CITY METROPOLITAN AREA

(Oklahoma, Canadian, Cleveland, Logan, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties)

January employment in the Oklahoma City Metropolitan Area dropped to 465,200, off 13,900 from the revised and benchmarked estimate of a month earlier. Over the year, total employment in this six county area has now fallen by 7,400. Most of the monthly change was due to normal seasonal patterns.

The number of unemployed rose significantly in the Oklahoma City MSA, up 4,900 for the month. With this rise, coupled with a 9,000 drop in the civilian labor force, the jobless rate jumped to 6.0 percent compared to 4.9 percent in December. This month's unemployment rate is still well below the 6.6 percent posted in January 1987.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment was estimated at 392,700 for January, a drop of 11,400 from the December level. Normal seasonal reductions, combined with extremely inclement weather, were basically responsible for the monthly decline.

Wholesale-retail trade, with a seasonal drop of 3,700, suffered the largest downturn. As usual, this was the result of layoffs after the holiday selling season. Government contracted by 3,300 as lower employment was estimated at all three levels. Service jobs remained under pressure, falling 2,000 in January, while the mid-month snowstorm forced 1,400 layoffs in the construction industry. The remaining four industries had over-the-month reductions ranging from 400 downward.

Compared to January 1987, nonagricultural payrolls now stand 6,100 lower. Tied as the loss leaders were government and trade, each down 2,400 from last year. Mining and finance-insurance-real estate also lost slightly over 1,000 jobs as three other industries had only minor employment reductions. Service continues to buck the trend, adding 2,400 to the year-ago totals.

For the January survey period, an estimated 34,400 manufacturing production workers surveyed in the Oklahoma City MSA earned $2.00 less per week than they did in December. Durable goods workers, which comprise 73 percent of the production workers, had no change from their December paychecks. On the other hand, nondurables slipped $3.00 per week.

Over the year, production workers gained almost $45.00 per week due to a 4.4 percent increase in average hourly rates. The majority of the gain accrued to the durable goods workers.

OKLAHOMA CITY
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	NUMBER			ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
ITEM	JAN 1988p	DEC 1987r	JAN 1987r	DEC 87 JAN 88	JAN 87 JAN 88
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	495,000	504,000	506,200	-9,000	-11,200
Unemployment	29,800	24,900	33,600	4,900	-3,800
Unemployment Rate	6.0	4.9	6.6	xxx	xxx
Employment	465,200	479,100	472,600	-13,900	-7,400

OKLAHOMA CITY
AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
INDUSTRY	JAN 1988p	DEC 1987r	JAN 1987r	JAN 1988p	DEC 1987r	JAN 1987r	JAN 1988p	DEC 1987r	JAN 1987r
ALL MANUFACTURING	481.54	483.42	436.08	41.8	42.0	39.5	11.52	11.51	11.04
Durable Goods	517.44	517.44	453.57	42.0	42.0	39.0	12.32	12.32	11.63
Prim. & Fab. Metal	413.30	438.02	391.62	46.7	48.4	42.2	8.85	9.05	9.28
Machinery	547.83	535.06	447.88	42.9	41.9	37.7	12.77	12.77	11.88
Nondurable Goods	389.16	392.18	388.42	41.4	41.9	40.8	9.40	9.36	9.52
Food & Kindred Products	345.30	330.91	347.62	44.1	43.2	45.5	7.83	7.66	7.64
Printing & Pub.	390.66	417.98	382.41	37.6	39.1	36.7	10.39	10.69	10.42

p = preliminary
r = revised

TULSA
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Number In Thousands JAN 1988	 DEC 1987	 JAN 1987	Absolute Change From DEC 87 JAN 88	 JAN 87 JAN 88
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	284.9	289.9	287.7	-5.0	-2.8
MANUFACTURING	47.2	47.5	47.4	-0.3	-0.2
DURABLE GOODS	35.8	36.1	36.7	-0.3	-0.9
Stone,Clay & Glass Products	3.6	3.6	3.8	0.0	-0.2
Primary & Fabricated Metals	10.1	10.4	9.6	-0.3	0.5
Primary Metal Industries	1.8	1.8	1.6	0.0	0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	8.3	8.6	8.0	-0.3	0.3
Fab. Struc.Metal Products	4.1	4.4	4.0	-0.3	0.1
Machinery	12.5	12.4	12.7	0.1	-0.2
Mach.Except Electric	9.3	9.2	9.5	0.1	-0.2
Const.& Related Machinery	3.6	3.6	3.8	0.0	-0.2
Electric & Electronic Equip.	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0
Transportation Equipment	7.1	7.2	8.1	-0.1	-1.0
NON-DURABLE GOODS	11.4	11.4	10.7	0.0	0.7
Printing & Publishing	3.4	3.4	3.2	0.0	0.2
Petroleum & Coal Products	2.1	2.0	1.8	0.1	0.3
MINING	15.3	15.4	15.2	-0.1	0.1
CONSTRUCTION	8.9	9.5	10.3	-0.6	-1.4
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	23.5	23.5	23.0	0.0	0.5
Transportation	15.4	15.5	15.0	-0.1	0.4
Comm.& Public Utilities	8.1	8.0	8.0	0.1	0.1
TRADE	69.4	71.1	70.0	-1.7	-0.6
Wholesale Trade	17.4	17.3	17.6	0.1	-0.2
Retail Trade	52.0	53.8	52.4	-1.8	-0.4
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	16.9	17.3	17.1	-0.4	-0.2
Banking	4.2	4.3	4.6	-0.1	-0.4
SERVICES	68.3	70.4	68.6	-2.1	-0.3
Health Services	22.5	22.5	21.3	0.0	1.2
Hospitals	12.0	12.0	11.3	0.0	0.7
Educational Services	3.9	4.8	4.7	-0.9	-0.8
GOVERNMENT	35.4	35.2	36.1	0.2	-0.7
Federal	4.1	4.1	4.5	0.0	-0.4
State	5.4	5.1	5.2	0.3	0.2
Local	25.9	26.0	26.4	-0.1	-0.5

p = preliminary
r = revised

TULSA METROPOLITAN AREA

(Tulsa, Creek, Osage, Rogers and Wagoner Counties)

January employment in the Tulsa Metropolitan Area fell to 311,200, slipping 7,700 from the revised December estimate and 5,700 under the level of a year ago. Post-holiday and other seasonal reductions plus the negative influence played by winter storms during the reference week, can be attributed as major causes for these large reductions. Unemployment increased 3,100 during January but remained 5,400 below last year's jobless total. The total labor force contracted from 349,000 a year ago to 337,900 this January with 4,600 of the 11,100 (3.1 percent) total drop occurring during the last month. These changes translated into an unemployment rate of 7.9 percent for the first month of 1988, up one percent from December, but still 1.3 percent lower than a year ago.

The total wage and salary figures presented reflect revised data for the Tulsa MSA adjusted to the first quarter 1987 benchmark totals. This has resulted in a downward adjustment of past estimates averaging 4.1 percent or 11,700 fewer nonagricultural workers in the Tulsa MSA for the March 1987 benchmark. Major reductions, by industry, resulting from this annual benchmark procedure were: Construction - 23.7 percent; Mining - 11.7 percent; Manufacturing - 5.2 percent; and Trade - 5 percent. The remaining major industry groups required only minor reductions.

The record snowfalls and ice storms of January almost doubled the usual seasonal decline in wage and salary employment. Preliminary estimates place this employment at 284,900, down 5,000 from December. Only government recorded an employment increase as state government added 300 jobs. Transportation/public utilities reflected no change, while the six remaining major industries had job losses. These ranged from 2,100 fewer jobs in services, 1,800 lower employment for retail trade, a decline of 600 in construction, and smaller losses for other industries.

One-half of the over-the-year employment loss of 2,800 was experienced by the construction industry. This 1,400 job loss represents a 13.6 percent reduction for this distressed industry. Annual employment gains occurred only in transportation/public utilities (up 500) and mining (up 100). Employment loses of less than two percent over the year were indicated for the remaining five major industries.

The 30,100 manufacturing production workers in the Tulsa MSA earned an average of $459.53 weekly during January. This is $7.23 lower than in December, but still $32.91 higher than last January. Hourly earnings were up in most manufacturing sectors, both for the month and over the year; however, the smaller average weekly paycheck for January was the result of fewer hours worked by durable goods workers. Minor increases in both hourly earnings and hours worked accounted for the paycheck increase over last year.

Job totals normally remain steady from January thru March in the Tulsa MSA. However, improving weather and the effects of the late start for the current education term could result in some improvement for construction, government, and services employment.

TULSA
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

ITEM	NUMBER JAN 1988p	DEC 1987r	JAN 1987r	ABSOLUTE CHANGE DEC 87 JAN 88	JAN 87 JAN 87
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	337,900	342,500	349,000	-4,600	-11,100
Unemployment	26,700	23,600	32,100	3,100	-5,400
Unemployment Rate	7.9	6.9	9.2	XXX	XXX
Employment	311,200	318,900	316,900	-7,700	-5,700

TULSA
AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRY	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JAN 1988p	DEC 1987r	JAN 1987r	JAN 1988p	DEC 1987r	JAN 1987r	JAN 1988p	DEC 1987r	JAN 1987r
ALL MANUFACTURING	459.53	466.76	426.62	41.7	43.5	40.4	11.02	10.73	10.56
Durable goods	478.92	491.51	443.09	41.9	44.4	40.8	11.43	11.07	10.86
Prim & Fab. Metals	422.73	447.86	422.02	42.4	49.0	44.8	9.97	9.14	9.42
Machinery	410.18	426.72	369.84	41.1	42.0	37.7	9.98	10.16	9.81
Non-Durable Goods	381.92	361.38	348.77	41.2	39.8	38.2	9.27	9.08	9.13
Printing & Pub	431.39	426.72	457.95	41.4	42.0	42.6	10.42	10.16	10.75

p=preliminary
r=revised

ENID METROPOLITAN AREA

(Garfield County)

The January total employment estimate of 28,025 for the Enid Metropolitan Area represents a seasonal decline of 575 for the month and a drop of 100 from the employment level of a year ago. Unemployment increased by 250 since December, but is still 800 below that recorded for January 1987. Total labor force also slipped with a loss of 325 for the month and a drop of 900 since last year. These changes are reflected in the higher unemployment rate of 6.3 percent for January, as compared to the December rate of 5.4 percent, but still well below last years 8.7 percent rate.

Preliminary estimates place Enid's total nonagricultural employment at 21,800 in January, the same as its annual average for 1987. Nonfarm wage and salary employment has been stalled at this level, making only minor fluctuations of less than two percent, over the past year. While there has been an annual drop of only 100 in total nonfarm wage and salary employment, some realignment of its distribution has occurred within the eight major industries. Specifically, service employment increased by 300 over the year, while transportation/public utilities lost 200 jobs, and 100 jobs each were lost by mining and state government. The other 4 major industry groups reflected no change in employment levels.

ENID
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	NUMBER			ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
ITEM	JAN 1988p	DEC 1987r	JAN 1987r	DEC 87 JAN 88	JAN 87 JAN 88
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	29,900	30,225	30,800	-325	-900
Unemployment	1,875	1,625	2,675	250	-800
Unemployment Rate	6.3	5.4	8.7	xxx	xxx
Employment	28,025	28,600	28,125	-575	-100

ENID
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

	NUMBER IN THOUSANDS			ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
Industry	JAN 1988p	DEC 1987r	JAN 1987r	DEC 87 JAN 88	JAN 87 JAN 88
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	21.8	22.0	21.9	-0.2	-0.1
MANUFACTURING	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
DURABLE GOODS	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.0	-0.1
NON-DURABLE GOODS	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.1
MINING	1.0	1.1	1.1	-0.1	-0.1
CONSTRUCTION	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	2.0	2.0	2.2	0.0	-0.2
TRADE	6.3	6.3	6.3	0.0	0.0
Wholesale Trade	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.0	-0.1
Retail Trade	4.9	4.9	4.8	0.0	0.1
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
SERVICES	5.7	5.7	5.4	0.0	0.3
GOVERNMENT	3.6	3.7	3.7	-0.1	-0.1
Federal	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
State	0.9	1.0	1.0	-0.1	-0.1
Local	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0

p = preliminary
r = revised

LAWTON METROPOLITAN AREA

(Comanche County)

Following statewide and other metropolitan area trends, the total employment level in the Lawton Metropolitan Area fell to 46,475 in January. This 1,475 drop (3.0 percent) is slightly larger than normal for this estimation period and brings the current total to 325 less than the January 1987 estimate.

With a 15 percent rise in the number of unemployed, combined with a falling civilian labor force, the jobless rate climbed to 5.3 percent in January. This is a sharp rise from the 4.5 percent December rate and marginally higher than the revised 5.1 percent posted last January.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment fell to 33,300 in January, down 900 from the revised December estimate. Far and away the largest decline occurred in trade, where the 700 drop was mostly seasonal but somewhat magnified by adverse January weather conditions. All other major industry divisions recorded drops of 100 or less or remained unchanged.

Over the year, total nonagricultural jobs fell only 200, as major gains in service and government offset a majority of the job loss sustained by trade, construction, and transportation-public utilities. Changes in employment levels in the other divisions were of a minor nature.

LAWTON
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	NUMBER			ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
ITEM	JAN 1988p	DEC 1987r	JAN 1987r	DEC 87 JAN 88	JAN 87 JAN 88
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	49,075	50,200	49,325	-1,125	-250
Unemployment	2,600	2,250	2,525	350	75
Unemployment Rate	5.3	4.5	5.1	xx	xxx
Employment	46,475	47,950	46,800	-1,475	-325

LAWTON
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

	NUMBER IN THOUSANDS			ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
Industry	JAN 1988p	DEC 1987r	JAN 1987r	DEC 87 JAN 88	JAN 87 JAN 88
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	33.3	34.2	33.5	-0.9	-0.2
MANUFACTURING	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0
DURABLE GOODS	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
NON-DURABLE GOODS	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0
MINING	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
CONSTRUCTION	1.0	1.1	1.2	-0.1	-0.2
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	1.2	1.2	1.5	0.0	-0.3
TRADE	8.3	9.0	8.7	-0.7	-0.4
Wholesale Trade	1.0	1.1	1.0	-0.1	0.0
Retail Trade	7.3	7.9	7.7	-0.6	-0.4
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	1.5	1.5	1.6	0.0	-0.1
SERVICES	5.8	5.9	5.4	-0.1	0.4
GOVERNMENT	12.0	12.0	11.6	0.0	0.4
Federal	5.7	5.7	5.6	0.0	0.1
State	1.2	1.3	1.2	-0.1	0.0
Local	5.1	5.0	4.8	0.1	0.3

p = preliminary
r = revised

Please send comments, questions or address changes to Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research Department, Room 310, Will Rogers Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105. Phone (405) 557-7260.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET

FEBRUARY 1988

The Oklahoma Labor Market is published monthly by the Research Department of the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission

The Oklahoma Labor Market provides information from household and industry surveys. Employment, unemployment, insured claimant characteristics, hours and earnings data are compiled and analyzed.

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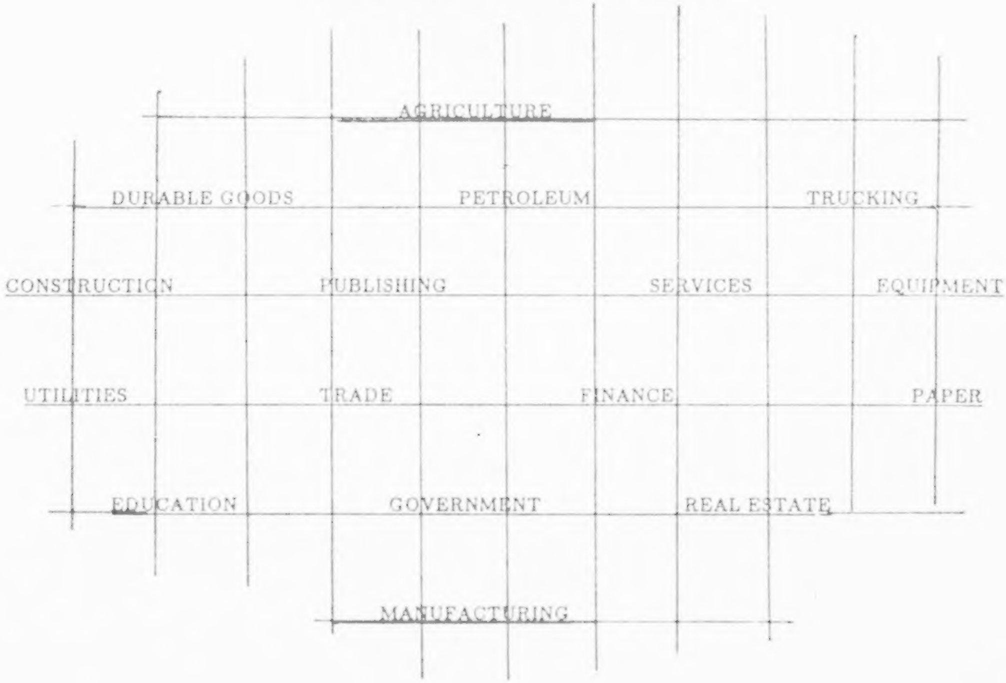
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EMPLOYMENT REBOUNDS - JOBLESS DOWN 12 PERCENT

Total employment in Oklahoma, based on the latest Department of Labor Household Survey, rose to 1,415,800 in February. This 3,900 increase was somewhat contrary to the historical trend during this estimation period, but was a normal response to the larger than normal decline in January; due to adverse weather conditions.

The number of estimated unemployed dropped 13,500 this month, an 11.7 percent contraction from January. This decline, along with the rising employment, combined to reduce the unemployment rate to 6.7 percent of the statewide labor force in February. This re-emphasizes the downward trend which has been observed for the past several months, but which was interrupted by the January aberration.

Over the year, the total civilian labor force has fallen 49,000. Fortunately, only 30 percent of the decline was due to lower employment. The remaining 70 percent of the drop in the labor force was the result of 34,100 fewer people being unemployed.

PAYROLL SERIES SLIGHTLY HIGHER

As anticipated, the nonagriculture wage and salary employment level rose seasonally between January and February. The 8,400 increase brought the total up to 1,086,200.

The industry segment to exhibit the greatest gain was government, where 8,300 were reported back on the payroll. All of the monthly spurt was in state and local education where support personnel returned for the Spring semester. The service industry also recorded a 2,100 gain. Employment gains were also estimated in construction as well as transportation-public utilities.

Four industries lost jobs over the month. The largest loss occurred in trade, down 1,800 from January levels. Weakness also continued in mining, manufacturing, and finance-insurance-real estate.

Compared to a year ago, the current estimated total of wage and salary workers was 9,700 lower. Over 75 percent of the yearly drop came in two industries - trade and construction. Also continuing on a downward path over the year was finance-insurance-real estate and transportation-public utilities. Manufacturing, on the other hand, was unchanged over the last 12-month period.

Three industries expanded job levels during the past year. Led by employment gains in health and personal service, services was able to record a 2,900 yearly increase. Mining was also a surprising winner, up 2,200 for the year. Government employment moved up slightly.

WAGES FALL SLIGHTLY

The average weekly earnings of the 110,700 manufacturing production workers in Oklahoma were down slightly in February from ~~the~~ revised January estimate, but were still over $11.00 higher than a year ago. A loss of 15 cents per hour was the primary reason for the decline, as overtime pay was significantly reduced this month.

Durable goods workers lost almost $10.00 per week while those producing nondurables fell a little over $4.00 on the average.

The widest swings among durables occurred in instruments and related products, where earnings jumped almost $27.00, and transportation equipment workers with a $20.00 drop. In nondurables, petroleum refining gained $10.00 per week while apparel and other textile producers saw their pay decline by a like amount. All of the adjustments were due to changes in hourly wage rates, not in hours worked.

Compared to February 1987, durables gained almost $18.00 per week, while the weekly paycheck in the nondurable sector remained flat.

In nonmanufacturing industries, the greatest monthly change was the estimated $13.00 gain by construction workers. The $27.00 weekly rise by workers in wholesale trade was the most significant annual change.

JOBLESS RATES BETTER IN 75 COUNTIES

The unemployment rate declined in 75 of Oklahomas' 77 counties in February. Only Beaver and Cotton counties recorded higher jobless rates than was estimated for January. The rates ranged from a low 3.1 percent in Ellis, Grant and Woods counties, to a high of 16.4 percent in Hughes county. Only 8 counties across the state still exhibit double-digit unemployment rates.

The jobless rate also dropped in all four of the Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

Since last February, the unemployment rate has declined statewide, in all of the Metropolitan Statistical Areas, and in 74 of the individual counties. Beaver, Cotton and Muskogee counties are the only exceptions to the generally downward trend.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS - 116.0

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (UNADJUSTED)	
UNITED STATES	6.2%
OKLAHOMA	6.7%
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	5.5%
TULSA MSA	7.5%
LAWTON MSA	5.2%
ENID MSA	5.9%

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS IN MANUFACTURING (UNADJUSTED)	
UNITED STATES	40.7
OKLAHOMA	41.1
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	40.9
TULSA MSA	41.1

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS
OKLAHOMA MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

	PRODUCTION WORKERS	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
	FEB 1988p	FEB 1988p	JAN 1988r	FEB 1987r	FEB 1988p	JAN 1988r	FEB 1987r	FEB 1988p	JAN 1988r	FEB 1987r
ALL MANUFACTURING	110.7	419.63	426.83	408.36	41.1	41.2	41.5	10.21	10.36	9.84
Durable Goods	70.9	449.08	458.71	431.10	41.2	41.4	42.1	10.90	11.08	10.24
Stone,Clay & Glass	7.9	456.25	459.19	449.63	42.6	42.4	42.7	10.71	10.83	10.53
Primary Metal Ind.	3.4	443.23	444.57	426.51	43.2	43.8	43.7	10.26	10.15	9.76
Fab.Metal Products	10.9	366.80	365.16	347.53	41.4	40.8	38.7	8.86	8.95	8.98
Fab.Struct.Metals	4.4	356.14	353.64	348.33	41.8	41.9	39.9	8.52	8.44	8.73
Mach.Except Elect.	20.7	449.53	463.83	419.92	41.7	41.9	46.4	10.78	11.07	9.05
Oil Field Machinery	3.4	386.68	380.81	379.53	39.7	38.7	37.1	9.74	9.84	10.23
Elec.& Elec. Equip.	6.2	454.12	464.62	453.61	42.6	42.2	41.2	10.66	11.01	11.01
Transport. Equip.	15.5	537.46	557.74	511.82	38.5	39.5	39.1	13.96	14.12	13.09
Instr./Related Prod	1.7	534.02	507.65	453.00	47.3	45.9	43.6	11.29	11.06	10.39
Non-Durable Goods	39.8	367.69	371.78	367.64	40.9	40.9	40.4	8.99	9.09	9.10
Food & Kindred Prod	8.2	331.89	332.64	321.09	41.8	42.0	41.7	7.94	7.92	7.70
Apparel & Other Text.	7.8	202.27	212.74	188.86	39.2	40.6	36.6	5.16	5.24	5.16
Paper & Allied Prod.	2.8	419.04	413.44	427.80	43.2	38.0	43.3	9.70	10.88	9.88
Printing & Publish.	5.4	387.08	395.11	387.18	39.7	40.4	40.5	9.75	9.78	9.56
Newspapers & Period.	1.7	353.05	359.29	380.60	37.8	38.8	38.6	9.34	9.26	9.86
Petroleum Refining	4.0	568.28	558.11	491.24	42.6	42.8	40.2	13.34	13.04	12.22
Non-Manufacturing										
Oil & Gas Extract.	18.6	474.01	468.64	488.25	41.8	40.4	43.4	11.34	11.60	11.25
Construction	23.3	410.26	397.46	414.73	36.5	34.0	37.6	11.24	11.69	11.03
Public Utilities	21.6	517.86	523.30	525.85	41.1	41.4	41.9	12.60	12.64	12.55
Wholesale Trade	44.7	388.48	378.69	361.75	39.4	38.8	38.2	9.86	9.76	9.47
*Retail Trade	116.7	185.40	185.44	189.35	30.0	30.4	30.2	6.18	6.10	6.27

**Excludes eating and drinking establishments.*

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
SUMMARY TABLE

(*By Place of Residence)

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands) FEB 1988p	 JAN 1988	 FEB 1987	PERCENT CHANGE JAN 88 FEB 88	ABSOLUTE CHANGE JAN 88 FEB 88	 FEB 87 FEB 88
Total Civilian Labor Force	1,517.8	1,527.4	1,566.8	-0.6	-9.6	-49.0
Unemployment	102.0	115.5	136.1	-11.7	-13.5	-34.1
Unemployment Rate	6.7	7.6	8.7	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	1,415.8	1,411.9	1,430.7	0.3	3.9	-14.9
Agriculture	40.4	41.9	33.5	-3.6	-1.6	6.9
Domestic Service- Self-Employed- Unpaid Family Workers	131.4	129.6	136.3	1.4	1.8	-4.9
Idled by Labor Disputes	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3

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*Labor force data refers to place of residence, as required by the U. S Department of Labor. As a result, these estimates remove the effect of multiple jobholders and nonresident commuters included in wage and salary employment on a place-of-work basis. Workers idled by labor disputes are counted in total employment.

p=preliminary
r=revised

NON-AGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

(By place of Work)

INDUSTRY	NUMBER (In Thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	FEB 1988p	JAN 1988r	FEB 1987r	JAN 88 FEB 88	JAN 88 FEB 88	FEB 87 FEB 88
Total Wage & Salary Workers	1,086.2	1,077.8	1,095.9	0.8	8.4	-9.7
Manufacturing	154.3	154.6	154.3	-0.2	-0.3	0.0
Durable Goods	95.1	95.0	95.4	0.1	0.1	-0.3
Lumber & Wood Prod.	2.7	2.7	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.2
Stone,Clay & Glass Prod.	9.8	9.8	10.6	0.0	0.0	-0.8
Primary Metal Industries	4.2	4.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.4
Fabricated Metal Prod.	14.3	14.4	13.7	-0.7	-0.1	0.6
Fab.Struct.Metal Prod.	6.4	6.6	6.3	-3.0	-0.2	0.1
Machinery Exc.Electrical	29.6	29.6	29.2	0.0	0.0	0.4
Constr. & Related Mach.	9.4	9.3	9.3	1.1	0.1	0.1
Oil Field Machinery	6.0	5.9	5.4	1.7	0.1	0.6
Gen.Industrial Mach.	4.7	4.7	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.3
Elect.& Electronic Equip.	8.8	8.7	9.1	1.1	0.1	-0.3
Transportation Equip.	19.0	19.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	-1.0
Motor Vehicle & Equip.	10.8	10.8	11.4	0.0	0.0	-0.6
Aircraft & Parts	7.5	7.5	8.0	0.0	0.0	-0.5
Instruments & Rel.Prod.	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Non-Durable Goods	59.2	59.6	58.9	-0.7	-0.4	0.3
Food & Kindred Prod.	14.0	14.3	14.0	-2.1	-0.3	0.0
Apparel & Textile Prod.	8.8	8.9	8.3	-1.1	-0.1	0.5
Paper & Allied Prod.	3.5	3.5	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.1
Printing & Publishing	10.8	10.8	11.1	0.0	0.0	-0.3
Newspapers & Period.	5.5	5.5	5.9	0.0	0.0	-0.4
Petroleum & Coal Prod.	7.3	7.3	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Petroleum Refining	6.7	6.7	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rubber/Misc.Plast.Prod.	10.6	10.5	10.5	1.0	0.1	0.1
Tires & Inner Tubes	5.8	5.7	5.8	1.8	0.1	0.0
Non-Manufacturing	931.9	923.2	941.6	0.9	8.7	-0.7
Mining	43.2	44.4	45.4	-2.7	-1.2	2.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	40.6	41.8	42.8	-2.9	-1.2	-2.2
Construction	30.2	28.8	32.6	4.9	1.4	-2.4
HV Const.Contractors	6.5	5.4	7.4	20.4	1.1	-0.9
Transp.& Pub. Utilities	61.1	61.0	62.8	0.2	0.1	-1.7
Transportation	33.0	32.8	33.0	0.6	0.2	0.0
Railroad Transportation	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Trucking & Warehousing	16.1	15.8	15.8	1.9	0.3	0.3
Pipe Lines,exc.Nat.Gas	1.5	1.4	1.4	7.1	0.1	0.1
Comm.&Elec/Gas/San Service	28.1	28.2	29.8	-0.4	-0.1	-1.7
Wholesale & Retail Trade	259.8	261.6	264.9	-0.7	-1.8	-5.1
Wholesale Trade	58.2	58.6	58.4	-0.7	-0.4	-0.2
Retail Trade	201.6	203.0	206.5	-0.7	-1.4	-4.9
Gen.Merchandise Stores	28.8	30.2	27.6	-4.6	-1.4	1.2
Department Stores	12.2	12.8	12.0	-4.7	-0.6	0.2
Food Stores	36.0	35.5	37.0	1.4	0.5	-1.0
Auto.Dlrs/Ser.Station	24.4	24.6	24.7	-0.8	-0.2	-0.3
Apparel & Acces.Stores	11.9	12.0	13.2	-0.8	-0.1	-1.3
Fin,Insur.& Real Estate	57.0	57.2	59.3	-0.3	-0.2	-2.3
Banking	18.4	18.5	19.4	-0.5	-0.1	-1.0
Credit Agenc.OT Banks	9.4	9.3	9.9	1.1	0.1	-0.5
Insurance Carriers	7.9	7.9	8.8	0.0	0.0	-0.9
Services	228.3	226.2	225.4	0.9	2.1	2.9
Hotels & Lodging Places	11.6	11.2	11.0	3.6	0.4	0.6
Personal Services	13.7	13.6	12.5	0.7	0.1	1.2
Motion Pictures	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Health Services	74.4	74.4	71.9	0.0	0.0	2.5
Hospitals	29.5	29.5	28.2	0.0	0.0	1.3
Educational Services	10.4	9.3	13.1	11.8	1.1	-2.7
Government, Total	252.3	244.0	251.2	3.4	8.3	1.1
Federal Government	50.5	50.5	52.6	0.0	0.0	-2.1
*State Government	71.3	67.2	69.7	6.1	4.1	1.6
Local Government	130.5	126.3	128.9	3.3	4.2	1.6

p=preliminary
r=revised

* Employment levels for State Government as measured by full-time (FTE) are as follows; FEB 1988-57,291, JAN 1988-55,214, FEB 1987-56,545. A FTE is based on a 40-hour work week and an average 173-hour work month. The FTE count is determined by dividing total person-hours worked per month by 173.

FEBRUARY 1988

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE DATA

METROPOLITAN AREAS AND COUNTIES

AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	FEB 88	JAN 88	FEB 87
U. S.	112,460,000	7,482,000	119,942,000	6.2	6.3	7.2
OKLAHOMA	1,415,800	102,000	1,517,800	6.7	7.6	8.7
COUNTIES						
1 AIR	7,700	500	8,200	6.1	7.4	9.1
2 ALFALFA	3,170	130	3,300	3.9	4.4	4.9
3 ATOKA	7,700	620	8,320	7.5	7.9	9.3
4 BEAVER	2,800	170	2,970	5.7	5.4	3.6
5 BECKHAM	7,040	630	7,670	8.2	8.8	13.9
6 BLAINE	5,780	370	6,150	6.0	6.5	7.9
7 BRYAN	13,550	770	14,320	5.4	5.8	8.3
8 CADDO	11,080	1,290	12,370	10.4	11.2	11.4
9 CANADIAN	33,500	2,075	35,575	5.8	6.6	6.7
10 CARTER	18,875	1,475	20,350	7.2	7.6	10.6
11 CHEROKEE	14,820	1,250	16,070	7.8	8.5	10.7
12 CHOCTAW	4,710	680	5,390	12.6	14.9	18.2
13 CIMARRON	1,430	70	1,500	4.7	6.4	5.2
14 CLEVELAND	79,700	4,225	83,925	5.0	5.7	6.4
15 COAL	2,370	340	2,710	12.5	14.4	16.1
16 COMANCHE	46,475	2,525	49,000	5.2	5.5	5.4
17 COTTON	2,780	150	2,930	5.1	4.8	4.5
18 CRAIG	5,990	430	6,420	6.7	7.5	11.1
19 CREEK	25,850	2,475	28,325	8.7	9.5	12.4
20 CUSTER	13,170	680	13,850	4.9	5.3	6.7
21 DELAWARE	10,780	890	11,670	7.6	7.9	11.5
22 DEWEY	2,170	120	2,290	5.2	7.7	9.5
23 ELLIS	3,090	100	3,190	3.1	4.9	5.3
24 GARFIELD	27,825	1,750	29,575	5.9	6.6	8.6
25 GARVIN	11,610	810	12,420	6.5	7.6	10.7
26 GRADY	16,520	1,490	18,010	8.3	9.3	10.8
27 GRANT	2,780	90	2,870	3.1	3.7	5.5
28 GREER	2,760	130	2,890	4.5	6.1	6.2
29 HARMON	1,600	120	1,720	7.0	8.7	7.6
30 HARPER	2,170	100	2,270	4.4	6.5	5.2
31 HASKELL	3,830	550	4,380	12.6	14.4	15.9
32 HUGHES	4,470	880	5,350	16.4	17.4	18.7
33 JACKSON	10,630	660	11,290	5.8	6.7	6.4
34 JEFFERSON	3,440	250	3,690	6.8	7.3	10.8
35 JOHNSTON	3,770	250	4,020	6.2	7.5	7.1
36 KAY	24,250	1,450	25,700	5.6	5.9	8.0
37 KINGFISHER	6,340	340	6,680	5.1	6.6	8.7
38 KIOWA	4,900	250	5,150	4.9	5.7	5.8
39 LATIMER	4,180	360	4,540	7.9	8.5	12.1
40 LEFLORE	18,170	1,370	19,540	7.0	7.7	8.4
41 LINCOLN	10,940	1,140	12,080	9.4	10.7	11.9
42 LOGAN	13,200	600	13,800	4.3	5.6	6.4
43 LOVE	3,900	210	4,110	5.1	5.6	7.3
44 McCLAIN	10,550	610	11,160	5.5	5.8	7.3
45 McCURTAIN	13,800	1,270	15,070	8.4	10.3	11.7

COUNTIES		EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	FEB 88	JAN 88	FEB 87
46	McINTOSH	6,430	400	6,830	5.9	6.2	7.5
47	MAJOR	3,300	250	3,550	7.0	8.7	10.3
48	MARSHALL	4,170	270	4,440	6.1	7.2	8.9
49	MAYES	13,010	1,320	14,330	9.2	10.7	13.3
50	MURRAY	5,340	480	5,820	8.2	9.0	12.1
51	MUSKOGEE	28,800	2,975	31,775	9.4	9.9	9.1
52	NOBLE	4,610	280	4,890	5.7	6.4	8.1
53	NOWATA	3,940	400	4,340	9.2	10.8	12.2
54	OKFUSKEE	5,660	510	6,170	8.3	9.8	10.3
55	OKLAHOMA	306,800	18,200	325,000	5.6	6.4	6.7
56	OKMULGEE	13,450	1,650	15,100	10.9	11.5	11.5
57	OSAGE	15,700	1,150	16,850	6.8	7.8	7.5
58	OTTAWA	10,875	1,175	12,050	9.8	10.5	20.2
59	PAWNEE	7,110	750	7,860	9.5	11.0	11.8
60	PAYNE	30,650	1,425	32,075	4.4	4.7	5.8
61	PITTSBURG	16,000	2,075	18,075	11.5	12.3	12.3
62	PONTOTOC	16,320	1,170	17,490	6.7	7.4	8.0
63	POTTAWATOMIE	25,075	1,800	26,875	6.7	8.0	8.9
64	PUSHMATAHA	4,380	330	4,710	7.0	8.3	8.9
65	ROGER MILLS	1,880	140	2,020	6.9	8.6	12.2
66	ROGERS	22,010	2,060	24,070	8.6	9.9	11.6
67	SEMINOLE	9,080	1,110	10,190	10.9	12.0	14.7
68	SEQUOYAH	16,390	1,260	17,650	7.1	9.3	8.9
69	STEPHENS	15,900	1,340	17,240	7.8	9.0	14.0
70	TEXAS	7,890	440	8,330	5.3	5.7	6.2
71	TILLMAN	4,340	310	4,650	6.7	6.9	10.0
72	TULSA	230,300	18,050	248,350	7.3	8.1	9.3
73	WAGONER	18,820	1,560	20,380	7.7	8.2	9.2
74	WASHINGTON	22,760	1,300	24,060	5.4	6.1	7.5
75	WASHITA	5,180	390	5,570	7.0	7.2	10.0
76	WOODS	5,280	170	5,450	3.1	5.2	3.8
77	WOODWARD	8,250	680	8,930	7.6	10.2	12.1
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA		468,800	27,500	496,300	5.5	6.4	6.8
TULSA MSA		312,700	25,300	338,000	7.5	8.3	9.6

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

A-NORTHWEST	33,100	1,900	35,000	5.4
B-SOUTHWEST	47,100	3,000	50,100	6.0
C-NORTH CENTRAL	78,000	4,600	82,600	5.6
D-SOUTH CENTRAL	111,100	8,000	119,100	6.7
E-CENTRAL	364,700	21,300	386,000	5.5
F-TULSA	271,800	21,700	293,500	7.4
G-EAST CENTRAL	93,000	7,600	100,600	7.6
H-SOUTHERN	87,600	6,400	94,000	6.8
I-NORTHEAST	89,400	7,600	97,000	7.8
J-EASTERN	106,400	9,600	116,000	8.3
K-SOUTHEAST	65,100	6,600	71,700	9.2
L-CLEVELAND	68,500	3,800	72,300	5.3

OKLAHOMA CITY
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

	Thousands			Percent Change	Absolute Change	
Industry	FEB 1988p	JAN 1988r	FEB 1987r		JAN 88 FEB 88	FEB 87 FEB 88
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	396.5	392.9	398.5	0.9	3.6	-2.0
MANUFACTURING	46.6	47.1	47.1	-1.1	-0.5	
DURABLE GOODS	32.0	32.3	32.4	-0.9	-0.3	-0.4
Primary & Fabricated Metals	4.3	4.3	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Fab.Struc.Metal Products	1.8	1.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.2
Machinery	13.5	13.6	13.8	-0.7	-0.1	-0.3
Mach. Except Electric	10.6	10.7	10.9	-0.9	-0.1	-0.3
Electric & Electronic Equip.	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transportation Equipment	9.9	10.1	9.9	-2.0	-0.2	0.0
NON-DURABLE GOODS	14.6	14.8	14.7	-1.4	-0.2	-0.1
Food and Kindred Products	5.0	5.1	5.0	-2.0	-0.1	0.0
Printing & Publishing	4.2	4.3	4.4	-2.3	-0.1	-0.2
MINING	10.9	11.0	11.6	-0.9	-0.1	-0.7
CONSTRUCTION	11.8	11.2	11.4	5.4	0.6	0.4
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	18.9	19.0	19.8	-0.5	-0.1	-0.9
Transportation	9.2	9.2	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Comm. & Public Utilities	9.7	9.8	10.7	-1.0	-0.1	-1.0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	97.9	98.3	99.4	-0.4	-0.4	-1.5
Wholesale Trade	21.9	22.1	22.3	-0.9	-0.2	-0.4
Retail Trade	76.0	76.2	77.1	-0.3	-0.2	-1.1
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	23.9	23.9	24.7	0.0	0.0	-0.8
Banking	5.6	5.7	6.2	-1.8	-0.1	-0.6
Credit Agencies Other Than Bank	4.0	4.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Insurance Carriers	4.6	4.5	4.8	2.2	0.1	-0.2
SERVICES	89.6	88.7	86.7	1.0	0.9	2.9
Health Services	25.9	25.8	25.2	0.4	0.1	0.7
Hospitals	11.7	11.7	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.6
Educational Services	4.7	4.3	4.8	9.3	0.4	-0.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	96.9	93.7	97.8	3.4	3.2	-0.9
Total Federal Government	28.8	28.7	30.6	0.3	0.1	-1.8
Total State/Local Gover.	68.1	65.0	67.2	4.8	3.1	0.9
Total State Government	33.7	32.6	33.2	3.4	1.1	0.5
Total Local Government	34.4	32.4	34.0	6.2	2.0	0.4

p=preliminary
r=revised

OKLAHOMA CITY METROPOLITAN AREA

(Oklahoma, Canadian, Cleveland, Logan, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties)

The Oklahoma City Area experienced an upward movement in employment between January and February, according to preliminary labor force estimates. The 3,800 rise brought the months total to 468,800 and reduced the annual drop to 5,500.

A slightly smaller labor force combined with a greatly reduced level of unemployment to produce a jobless rate of 5.5 percent for February. This is almost a one percent drop from January and over one percent lower than the rate recorded a year ago.

Although the employment level was not quite as strong as a year ago, the 20 percent drop in unemployment represents a major improvement from the situation last February.

Estimates of total nonfarm wage and salary employment, based on the employer payroll survey, show a 3,600 rise between January and February. This is the result of employment gains in government and services being of sufficient magnitude to counteract small losses in the other six major industry divisions.

Government expanded by 3,200 as schools reconvened for the Spring term and led by educational services, the service industry moved up 900 positions. Weather conditions improved and the construction industry put 600 back to work.

Manufacturing was off 500 for the month, trade down 400, and the remaining industries had losses of 100 or less.

Compared to February 1987, the payroll series stands at a 2,000 lower level. However, two major industries - services and construction - were showing greater strength than for the same month last year. Services was up by 2,900 and construction ahead by 400. Trade continues to trend downward by 1,500 and transportation/public utilities employment was off by 4.5 percent. Lesser unemployment reductions over the year were estimated in the four other major industry components.

The estimated 34,400 manufacturing production workers lost $10.00 per weekly paycheck in February as the average wage rate dropped 19 cents and the workweek was reduced slightly. Compared to February 1987, a 28 cent better hourly wage rate advanced the average paycheck by almost $16.00.

Durable goods workers benefited from increased wage rates over the year and are now earning more. However, those producing nondurables saw hourly pay slip downward, resulting in lower weekly checks.

OKLAHOMA CITY
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

ITEM	NUMBER FEB 1988p	JAN 1988r	FEB 1987r	ABSOLUTE CHANGE JAN 88 FEB 88	FEB 87 FEB 88
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	496,300	496,600	508,700	-300	-12,400
Unemployment	27,500	31,600	34,400	-4,100	-6,900
Unemployment Rate	5.5	6.4	6.8	xxx	xxx
Employment	468,800	465,000	474,300	3,000	-5,500

OKLAHOMA CITY
AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRY	WEEKLY EARNINGS FEB 1988p	JAN 1988r	FEB 1987r	WEEKLY HOURS FEB 1988p	JAN 1988r	FEB 1987r	HOURLY EARNINGS FEB 1988p	JAN 1988r	FEB 1987r
ALL MANUFACTURING	462.58	472.65	446.72	40.9	41.1	40.5	11.31	11.50	11.03
Durable Goods	495.69	504.30	470.70	41.0	41.0	40.3	12.09	12.30	11.68
Prim. & Fab. Metal	402.16	410.08	388.51	45.7	46.6	42.6	8.80	8.80	9.12
Machinery	503.06	515.97	479.60	41.1	40.5	40.1	12.24	12.74	11.96
Nondurable Goods	373.82	388.63	383.35	40.5	41.3	41.0	9.23	9.41	9.35
Food & Kindred Products	320.54	346.43	323.21	42.4	44.3	43.5	7.56	7.82	7.43
Printing & Pub.	382.10	393.21	394.72	36.6	37.7	38.1	10.44	10.43	10.36

p=preliminary
r=revised

TULSA
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Number In Thousands			Absolute Change From	
	FEB 1988	JAN 1988	FEB 1987	JAN 88 FEB 88	FEB 87 FEB 88
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	285.7	284.5	287.3	1.2	-1.6
MANUFACTURING	47.4	47.1	47.1	0.3	0.3
DURABLE GOODS	36.1	35.7	36.4	0.4	-0.3
Stone,Clay & Glass Products	3.6	3.6	3.8	0.0	-0.2
Primary & Fabricated Metals	10.2	10.1	9.4	0.1	0.8
Primary Metal Industries	1.8	1.8	1.5	0.0	0.3
Fabricated Metal Products	8.4	8.3	7.9	0.1	0.5
Fab. Struc.Metal Products	4.1	4.1	3.9	0.0	0.2
Machinery	12.6	12.5	12.7	0.1	-0.1
Mach.Except Electric	9.4	9.3	9.6	0.1	-0.2
Const.& Related Machinery	3.6	3.6	3.7	0.0	-0.1
Electric & Electronic Equip.	3.2	3.2	3.1	0.0	0.1
Transportation Equipment	7.2	7.0	8.1	0.2	-0.9
NON-DURABLE GOODS	11.3	11.4	10.7	-0.1	0.6
Printing & Publishing	3.4	3.4	3.3	0.0	0.1
Petroleum & Coal Products	2.0	2.1	1.8	-0.1	0.2
MINING	15.0	15.3	15.0	-0.3	0.0
CONSTRUCTION	8.8	8.9	10.1	-0.1	-1.3
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	23.6	23.5	23.1	0.1	0.5
Transportation	15.5	15.4	15.1	0.1	0.4
Comm.& Public Utilities	8.1	8.1	8.0	0.0	0.1
TRADE	69.1	69.5	69.0	-0.4	0.1
Wholesale Trade	17.5	17.3	17.5	0.2	0.0
Retail Trade	51.6	52.2	51.5	-0.6	0.1
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	16.9	16.9	17.2	0.0	-0.3
Banking	4.2	4.2	4.5	0.0	-0.3
SERVICES	68.5	67.9	69.1	0.6	-0.6
Health Services	22.4	22.5	21.4	-0.1	1.0
Hospitals	12.0	12.0	11.4	0.0	0.6
Educational Services	4.1	3.9	4.8	0.2	-0.7
GOVERNMENT	36.4	35.4	36.7	1.0	-0.3
Federal	4.0	4.1	4.5	-0.1	-0.5
State	6.1	5.4	5.7	0.7	0.4
Local	26.3	25.9	26.5	0.4	-0.2

p=preliminary
r=revised

TULSA METROPOLITAN AREA

(Tulsa, Creek, Osage, Rogers and Wagoner Counties)

The unemployment rate for the Tulsa MSA dropped to 7.5 percent in February, down from the revised January estimate of 8.3 percent and 2.1 percentage points lower than a year ago. The latest household survey data for the Tulsa area indicates an employment growth of 2,000 and a drop in number of unemployed of 2,900 during the month. The unemployment count has contracted by more than 25 percent over the past year; however, dampening the reduction in unemployment is a 4,500 decline in total employment over the year. Also the total labor force shrank by 13,000 or 3.7 percent---for the year. This downward trend for the labor force has prevailed since November 1986 and this month's estimate of 338,000 is the lowest recorded since November 1983.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment in the Tulsa MSA rose to 1,200 above the seasonally depressed January total. The February estimate of 285,700 total wage and salary workers is still 1,600 lower than recorded a year ago. A return to normal employment levels in the education sector caused most of the month-to-month increase of 1,000 jobs in government. Comparison with the previous year's total has the current government employment level at 300 lower. Manufacturing employment is up 300, both for the month and over the year. Job expansion also continued in the transportation industry as 100 jobs were added during the month and the yearly increase was 500.

The services industry recouped only 600 of the 2,100 jobs lost in January. Services employment remains 600 lower than last year as large reductions in educational services and membership organizations combined to outnumber the 1,000 worker expansion in health services. Mixed seasonal adjustments prevailed in the trade industry as the retail sector sustained 600 cuts and the wholesale sector rebounded with 200 new employees during the month. Trade industry employment surpassed last year's total by 100. Employment in the finance, insurance, and real estate industry was unchanged for the month but down by 300 over the year due to reductions in the banking sector.

Mining jobs dipped 300 for the month with reductions occurring primarily in the oil and gas extraction sector. Overall mining employment remains at the same level as last year. Continuing its downward slide was the construction industry with another 100 added to the jobless during the month and a loss of 1,300 employees since last year. This industry accounts for a majority of over-the-year job losses in the Tulsa MSA.

Weekly earnings for the estimated 30,000 production workers in the Tulsa MSA averaged $447.17 during February. This is $14.15 lower than last month, but nearly $25.00 higher than last year. Major factors contributing toward the month-to-month decline in the average weekly paycheck were the one-hour reduction in durable goods workers average work week plus a 17 cent drop in their average hourly earnings. Since durable goods workers outnumber non-durable goods workers in the Tulsa MSA by more than four to one, increased hours and earnings for the non-durable workers had little effect on the overall average. For the year, nearly every category of published data reflects an increase in both hours worked and hourly earnings, resulting in the 5.8 percent annual increase in average weekly earnings.

TULSA
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	NUMBER			ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
ITEM	FEB 1988p	JAN 1988r	FEB 1987r	JAN 88 FEB 88	FEB 87 FEB 88
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	338,000	338,900	351,000	-900	-13,000
Unemployment	25,300	28,200	33,800	-2,900	-8,500
Unemployment Rate	7.5	8.3	9.6	XXX	XXX
Employment	312,700	310,700	317,200	2,000	-4,500

TULSA
AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRY	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
	FEB 1988p	JAN 1988r	FEB 1987r	FEB 1988p	JAN 1988r	FEB 1987r	FEB 1988p	JAN 1988r	FEB 1987r
ALL MANUFACTURING	447.17	461.32	422.50	41.1	41.9	40.2	10.88	11.01	10.51
Durable goods	460.02	478.38	441.05	41.0	42.0	40.5	11.22	11.39	10.89
Prim & Fab. Metals	395.76	422.03	386.16	40.8	42.5	41.3	9.70	9.93	9.35
Machinery	412.82	410.59	378.87	41.2	41.1	38.7	10.02	9.99	9.79
Non-Durable Goods	394.70	382.23	345.35	41.9	41.1	39.2	9.42	9.30	8.81
Printing & Pub	448.92	431.80	429.11	43.5	41.4	41.3	10.32	10.43	10.39

p=preliminary
r=revised

ENID METROPOLITAN AREA

(Garfield County)

The unemployment rate for the Enid MSA dropped to 5.9 percent for February, well below both the statewide and nationwide rates. The latest household survey indicates the total labor force, employment, and unemployment all declined during the month. The downward trend in unemployment resumed, after January's seasonal rise, with a 225 drop for the month and a one-third reduction over the past year. Employment hovered 50 higher than last year after the February loss of 100 jobs. The total labor force shrank by 325 for the month and 825 over the past year to reach the lowest recorded level in over five years.

Enid's nonfarm wage and salary employment edged up to 21,800 for February. The slender 100 job increase above the revised January estimate resulted from 100 employee gains each in services, mining, and transportation-public utilities, combined with a seasonal reduction of 200 retail trade workers.

The total expansion of 200 nonfarm jobs is indicated since last year. Services was the only industry to post an annual employment gain over the year as it added 400 new employees. This gain was moderated by job losses totaling 200 in the wholesale and retail trade industry. The six remaining industries sustained the same employment levels as last year.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment in the Enid MSA has been stabilized near the present level for over a year. Little or no growth is anticipated for the next 60 days.

ENID
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

ITEM	NUMBER FEB 1988p	JAN 1988r	FEB 1987r	ABSOLUTE CHANGE JAN 88 FEB 88	FEB 87 FEB 88
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	29,575	29,900	30,400	-325	-825
Unemployment	1,750	1,975	2,625	-225	-875
Unemployment Rate	5.9	6.6	8.6	xxx	xxx
Employment	27,825	27,925	27,775	-100	50

ENID
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	NUMBER IN THOUSANDS FEB 1988p	JAN 1988r	FEB 1987r	ABSOLUTE CHANGE JAN 88 FEB 88	FEB 87 FEB 88
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	21.8	21.7	21.6	0.1	0.2
MANUFACTURING	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
DURABLE GOODS	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.0	-0.1
NON-DURABLE GOODS	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.1
MINING	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.0
CONSTRUCTION	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	2.1	2.0	2.1	0.1	0.0
TRADE	6.1	6.3	6.3	-0.2	-0.2
Wholesale Trade	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.0	-0.1
Retail Trade	4.7	4.9	4.8	-0.2	-0.1
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
SERVICES	5.8	5.7	5.4	0.1	0.4
GOVERNMENT	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.0
Federal	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
State	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Local	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0

p=preliminary
r=revised

LAWTON METROPOLITAN AREA

(Comanche County)

After a slight increase in January, unemployment returned to a down trend and fell by 150 in February. The labor force was unchanged, thereby lowering the jobless rate to 5.2 percent in the current month, compared to 5.5 percent in January. In addition to the falling unemployment numbers, another 150 jobs were found for citizens in the Lawton area.

Compared to the revised estimates of February 1987, both employment and unemployment for the current month are now at slightly lower levels.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment fell to 33,200 in February, down 100 from the January revised estimate. Only three major industry divisions changed over the month, and none by more than 100. Local government and services both fell by 100 as construction rebounded by the same amount to cut the net loss in half.

The over the year decline of 500 in total wage and salary jobs is due mostly to a 300 drop in the transportation-public utility industry which lost some jobs to early retirements and some by transfers to other areas in the state. Even with the monthly drop, both government and service are still ahead of last February.

LAWTON
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	NUMBER			ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
ITEM	FEB 1988p	JAN 1988r	FEB 1987r	JAN 88 FEB 88	FEB 87 FEB 88
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	49,000	49,000	49,500	0.0	-500
Unemployment	2,525	2,675	2,650	-150	-125
Unemployment Rate	5.2	5.5	5.4	xx	xxx
Employment	46,475	46,325	46,850	150	-375

LAWTON
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

	NUMBER IN THOUSANDS			ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
Industry	FEB 1988p	JAN 1987r	FEB 1987r	JAN 88 JAN 88	FEB 87 JAN 88
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	33.2	33.3	33.7	-0.1	-0.5
MANUFACTURING	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0
DURABLE GOODS	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
NON-DURABLE GOODS	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0
MINING	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
CONSTRUCTION	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.1	-0.1
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	1.2	1.2	1.5	0.0	-0.3
TRADE	8.3	8.3	8.5	0.0	-0.2
Wholesale Trade	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	7.3	7.3	7.5	0.0	-0.2
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	1.5	1.5	1.6	0.0	-0.1
SERVICES	5.7	5.8	5.6	-0.1	0.1
GOVERNMENT	11.9	12.0	11.8	-0.1	0.1
Federal	5.7	5.7	5.6	0.0	0.1
State	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.0	-0.1
Local	5.0	5.1	4.9	-0.1	0.1

p=preliminary
r=revised

Please send comments, questions or address changes to Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research Department, Room 310, Will Rogers Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105. Phone (405) 557-7260.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
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OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105-4495

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OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET

MARCH 1988

The Oklahoma Labor Market is published monthly by the Research Department of the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission

The Oklahoma Labor Market provides information from household and industry surveys. Employment, unemployment, insured claimant characteristics, hours and earnings data are compiled and analyzed.

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JOBLESSNESS DECLINES IN MARCH

Total employment rose to 1,420,800 in March, up 3,300 from the revised February figure, while 3,400 fewer persons were unemployed. Nevertheless, the employment level, based on the household survey, remains 20,300 below the March 1987 total. On the other hand, the jobless total dropped to a level 33,100 below the year-earlier period.

These changes in labor force components resulted in a March unemployment rate of 6.7 percent, down slightly from February's 6.9 percent, but significantly lower than the March 1987 rate of 8.6 percent.

Agriculture dropped 1,100 between February and March due to seasonality, but stood slightly ahead of the level posted a year ago. Conversely, the domestic service, self-employed, and unpaid family worker component was up slightly over the month but down on the yearly comparison basis.

MONTHLY PAYROLLS RISE, DOWN YEARLY

Nonfarm wage and salary employment, based on the place-of-work survey, increased in Oklahoma from February to March, but continued to lag behind the same month of 1987. The 5,300 job increase estimated for March was primarily seasonal, although slightly smaller than normal for this time of year.

Seven of the eight major industry divisions recorded greater over-the-month employment. Government posted the largest gain, adding 2,300 jobs between the most recent estimation periods. Nearly 74 percent of this increase came in the local government sector. Wholesale and retail trade also picked up seasonally with 1,200 additional jobs. Construction was also a winner, up 900 positions as road and bridge construction continued to exhibit strength

Four other industries in nonmanufacturing registered smaller monthly gains.

Manufacturing, off 600, was the only industry to lose employment. The majority of the drop was among companies producing nondurable goods.

Compared to March 1987, nonfarm wage and salary employment fell by over 8,500. Of this net decline, two industry divisions (trade and finance-insurance-real estate) had overall combined job losses totaling 7,500.

To a lesser extent, the soft economy also pulled down transportation-public utilities, construction, and mining.

On a more positive note, three major industry divisions increased employment over the year. Services moved up 1,700, government improved by 700, and manufacturing rose by 200.

MANUFACTURING WAGES DROP SLIGHTLY

Average weekly earnings of the 110,100 manufacturing production workers in Oklahoma earned $414.91 per week in March compared to $417.59 for the comparable week in February. This small loss resulted from the combination of a 6 cent rise in the average hourly rate being offset by a one-half hour drop in the number of hours worked.

Both durable and nondurable goods components edged lower in the latest month. In the durable goods sector, the largest drop in weekly earnings occurred in instruments and related products mainly as a result of a much shorter workweek. Conversely, fabricated structural workers saw their earnings rise due to a 30 cent increase in the hourly wage rate. Only minor changes took place in the other durable components. In the nondurable goods sector, petroleum refining workers took the biggest hit; down $50 from last month's weekly average.

Among the nonmanufacturing industries in the hours and earnings survey, construction benefited from improved weather conditions and this was reflected in the $11.00 jump in average weekly pay. Communication and electrical workers dropped $22.00 as their workweek shrunk 2 hours.

Year-ago comparisons showed manufacturing up slightly from the March 1987 earnings due to a 28 cent rise in hourly pay. While both durable and nondurable workers are working shorter hours this year, durables pay rose because wage rates were 50 cents per hour higher than a year ago. At the same time nondurable wage rates fell 12 cents per hour. Four of the five nonmanufacturing industries fell from March of 1987, with communication and electrical down by almost 3 percent. Conversely, wholesale trade increased weekly earnings as average hourly wage rate rose over 30 cents.

JOBLESSNESS DOWN MONTHLY

March jobless rates decreased in 46 counties, rose in 26, and were unchanged in the other 5 counties. Also, jobless rates were lower in 3 of the 4 Metropolitan Statistical Areas. Alfalfa and Grant had the lowest county jobless rate at 3.1 percent, while Hughes was high at 15.9 percent. Nine counties currently have jobless rates exceeding 10.0 percent.

Last year at this time, Oklahoma had 31 counties with double-digit jobless rates.

Jobless rates were much lower in 3 of the 4 MSA's. The jobless rate edged up to 5.7 percent in the Lawton MSA, up from 5.2 percent a year ago, however. Overall, 69 counties have lower unemployment rates, 7 are higher, and 1 is unchanged compared to March 1987.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS - 116.5

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (UNADJUSTED)	
UNITED STATES	5.9%
OKLAHOMA	6.7%
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	5.5%
TULSA MSA	7.5%
LAWTON MSA	5.7%
ENID MSA	5.7%

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS IN MANUFACTURING (UNADJUSTED)	
UNITED STATES	40.9
OKLAHOMA	40.4
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	40.0
TULSA MSA	41.1

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS
OKLAHOMA MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

	PRODUCTION WORKERS	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
	MAR 1988p	MAR 1988p	FEB 1988r	MAR 1987r	MAR 1988p	FEB 1988r	MAR 1987r	MAR 1988p	FEB 1988r	MAR 1987r
ALL MANUFACTURING	110.1	414.91	417.59	411.59	40.4	40.9	41.2	10.27	10.21	9.99
Durable Goods	70.5	445.94	447.31	435.97	40.8	41.0	41.8	10.93	10.91	10.43
Stone,Clay & Glass	7.9	456.45	456.65	456.67	42.5	42.4	42.6	10.74	10.77	10.72
Primary Metal Ind.	3.3	440.32	444.57	439.56	43.0	43.5	44.4	10.24	10.22	9.90
Fab.Metal Products	10.6	361.98	361.01	369.65	40.4	40.7	40.8	8.96	8.87	9.06
Fab.Struct.Metals	4.4	365.66	350.64	374.48	41.6	41.3	42.7	8.79	8.49	8.77
Mach.Except Elect.	21.1	447.31	451.19	423.13	41.0	41.7	44.4	10.91	10.82	9.53
Oil Field Machinery	3.6	392.22	389.06	371.16	39.9	39.7	36.0	9.83	9.80	10.31
Elec.& Elec. Equip.	5.9	440.75	447.12	438.87	41.0	41.4	40.3	10.75	10.80	10.89
Transport. Equip.	15.4	537.21	536.93	511.38	38.9	38.6	38.8	13.81	13.91	13.18
Instr./Related Prod	1.8	502.06	516.15	467.81	45.6	46.5	44.3	11.01	11.10	10.56
Non-Durable Goods	39.6	357.48	364.27	368.63	39.5	40.7	40.2	9.05	8.95	9.17
Food & Kindred Prod	8.4	325.56	331.47	316.31	40.9	41.8	40.5	7.96	7.93	7.81
Apparel & Other Text.	7.7	186.68	199.31	185.93	35.9	38.7	36.6	5.20	5.15	5.08
Paper & Allied Prod.	2.7	414.24	421.88	398.95	41.8	42.4	39.5	9.91	9.95	10.10
Printing & Publish.	5.4	405.49	384.47	380.09	41.0	39.8	39.8	9.89	9.66	9.55
Newspapers & Period.	1.7	360.05	352.67	388.65	38.1	37.8	39.1	9.45	9.33	9.94
Petroleum Refining	3.8	500.77	550.57	518.73	39.4	41.9	41.3	12.71	13.14	12.56
Non-Manufacturing										
Oil & Gas Extract.	19.4	480.80	482.37	487.19	41.7	41.8	43.0	11.53	11.54	11.33
Construction	24.4	419.34	408.70	431.93	38.9	36.2	38.6	10.78	11.29	11.19
Public Utilities	21.8	495.49	517.49	508.41	39.2	41.3	41.2	12.64	12.53	12.34
Wholesale Trade	45.5	375.19	385.14	360.96	38.6	39.1	38.4	9.72	9.85	9.40
*Retail Trade	116.6	187.17	185.70	190.95	29.9	30.0	30.7	6.26	6.19	6.22

**Excludes eating and drinking establishments.*

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
SUMMARY TABLE

(*By Place of Residence)

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands) MAR 1988p	FEB 1988	MAR 1987	PERCENT CHANGE FEB 88 MAR 88	ABSOLUTE CHANGE FEB 88 MAR 88	MAR 87 MAR 88
Total Civilian Labor Force	1,523.2	1,523.3	1,576.6	0.0	-0.1	-53.4
Unemployment	102.4	105.8	135.5	-3.2	-3.4	-33.1
Unemployment Rate	6.7	6.9	8.6	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	1,420.8	1,417.5	1,441.1	0.2	3.3	-20.3
Domestic Service- Self-Employed- Unpaid Family Workers	132.2	131.5	134.3	0.5	0.7	-2.1
Idled by Labor Disputes	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3

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*Labor force data refers to place of residence, as required by the U. S Department of Labor. As a result, these estimates remove the effect of multiple jobholders and nonresident commuters included in wage and salary employment on a place-of-work basis. Workers idled by labor disputes are counted in total employment.

p=preliminary
r=revised

NON-AGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

(By place of Work)

INDUSTRY	NUMBER (In Thousands) MAR 1988p	FEB 1988r	MAR 1987r	PERCENT CHANGE FEB 88 MAR 88	ABSOLUTE CHANGE FEB 88 MAR 88	MAR 87 MAR 88
Total Wage & Salary Workers	1,093.8	1,038.5	1,102.3	0.5	5.3	-8.5
Manufacturing	154.2	154.8	154.0	-0.4	-0.6	0.2
Durable Goods	95.6	95.7	95.4	-0.1	-0.1	0.2
Lumber & Wood Prod.	2.8	2.7	2.6	3.7	0.1	0.2
Stone,Clay & Glass Prod.	9.6	9.8	10.5	-2.0	-0.2	-0.9
Primary Metal Industries	4.2	4.2	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.3
Fabricated Metal Prod.	14.3	14.6	13.7	-2.1	-0.3	0.6
Fab.Struct.Metal Prod.	6.5	6.6	6.3	-1.5	-0.1	0.2
Machinery Exc.Electrical	29.9	29.6	29.1	1.0	0.3	0.8
Constr. & Related Mach.	9.5	9.4	9.3	1.1	0.1	0.2
Oil Field Machinery	6.0	6.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.6
Gen.Industrial Mach.	4.8	4.7	4.4	2.1	0.1	0.4
Elect.& Electronic Equip.	8.8	8.9	9.1	-1.1	-0.1	-0.3
Transportation Equip.	19.2	19.1	20.0	0.5	0.1	-0.8
Motor Vehicle & Equip.	10.8	10.8	11.3	0.0	0.0	-0.5
Aircraft & Parts	7.6	7.6	8.0	0.0	0.0	-0.4
Instruments & Rel.Prod.	2.8	2.8	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.1
Non-Durable Goods	58.6	59.1	58.6	-0.8	-0.5	0.0
Food & Kindred Prod.	13.9	14.0	13.6	-0.7	-0.1	0.3
Apparel & Textile Prod.	8.7	9.0	8.3	-3.3	-0.3	0.4
Paper & Allied Prod.	3.4	3.5	3.4	-2.9	-0.1	0.0
Printing & Publishing	10.6	10.8	11.1	-1.9	-0.2	-0.5
Newspapers & Period.	5.4	5.5	5.9	-1.8	-0.1	-0.5
Petroleum & Coal Prod.	7.1	7.1	7.3	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Petroleum Refining	6.5	6.5	6.6	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Rubber/Misc.Plast.Prod.	10.8	10.6	10.6	1.9	0.2	0.2
Tires & Inner Tubes	5.9	5.8	5.7	1.7	0.1	0.2
Non-Manufacturing	939.6	933.7	948.3	0.6	5.9	-8.7
Mining	44.2	43.6	45.0	1.4	0.6	-0.8
Oil & Gas Extraction	41.5	40.9	42.4	1.5	0.6	-0.9
Construction	31.4	30.5	32.6	3.0	0.9	-1.2
HV Const.Contractors	7.2	6.8	7.6	5.9	0.4	-0.4
Transp.& Pub. Utilities	61.4	61.1	63.0	0.5	0.3	-1.6
Transportation	33.1	33.0	33.2	0.3	0.1	-0.1
Railroad Transportation	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Trucking & Warehousing	15.8	15.9	16.0	-0.6	-0.1	-0.2
Pipe Lines,exc.Nat.Gas	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.1
Comm.&Elec/Gas/San Service	28.3	28.1	29.8	0.7	0.2	-1.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	261.0	259.8	266.0	0.5	1.2	-5.0
Wholesale Trade	58.7	58.5	58.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
Retail Trade	202.3	201.3	207.5	0.5	1.0	-5.2
Gen.Merchandise Stores	27.6	28.0	27.6	-1.4	-0.4	0.0
Department Stores	11.6	11.9	11.9	-2.5	-0.3	-0.3
Food Stores	35.9	35.8	36.9	0.3	0.1	-1.0
Auto.Dlrs/Ser.Station	24.8	24.5	24.8	1.2	0.3	0.0
Apparel & Acces.Stores	12.4	12.3	13.1	0.8	0.1	-0.7
Fin,Insur.& Real Estate	57.1	57.0	59.6	0.2	0.1	-2.5
Banking	18.3	18.4	19.6	-0.5	-0.1	-1.3
Credit Agenc.OT Banks	9.4	9.4	9.8	0.0	0.0	-0.4
Insurance Carriers	7.9	7.9	8.8	0.0	0.0	-0.9
Services	231.3	230.8	229.6	0.2	0.5	1.7
Hotels & Lodging Places	11.5	11.3	11.3	1.8	0.2	0.2
Personal Services	12.5	13.0	12.5	-3.8	-0.5	0.0
Motion Pictures	1.3	1.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Health Services	75.0	75.1	72.8	-0.1	-0.1	2.2
Hospitals	29.7	29.8	28.3	-0.3	-0.1	1.4
Educational Services	12.7	13.0	13.1	-2.3	-0.3	-0.4
Government, Total	253.2	250.9	252.5	0.9	2.3	0.7
Federal Government	50.4	50.4	52.8	0.0	0.0	-2.4
State and Local Government	202.8	200.5	199.7	1.1	2.3	3.1
*State Government	71.9	71.3	70.1	0.8	0.6	1.8
Local Government	130.9	129.2	129.6	1.3	1.7	1.3

p=preliminary
r=revised

* Employment levels for State Government as measured by full-time (FTE) are as follows; MARCH, 1988 = 57,563. A FTE is based on a 40-hour work week and an average 173-hour work month. The FTE count is determined by dividing total person-hours worked per month by 173.

MARCH 1988
OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE DATA
METROPOLITAN AREAS AND COUNTIES

	AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	MAR 88	FEB 88	MAR 87
	U. S.	112,867,000	7,090,000	119,957,000	5.9	6.2	6.9
	OKLAHOMA	1,420,400	102,600	1,523,000	6.7	6.9	8.6
	COUNTIES						
1	ADAIR	7,570	550	8,120	6.8	6.4	8.9
2	ALFALFA	3,080	100	3,180	3.1	4.2	4.6
3	ATOKA	7,790	600	8,390	7.2	7.8	9.2
4	BEAVER	2,760	140	2,900	4.8	5.7	4.1
5	BECKHAM	7,000	650	7,650	8.5	8.7	14.0
6	BLAINE	5,750	340	6,090	5.6	6.2	7.6
7	BRYAN	13,720	760	14,480	5.2	5.5	7.5
8	CADDO	11,050	1,250	12,300	10.2	10.4	11.0
9	CANADIAN	33,625	2,050	35,675	5.7	6.0	7.5
10	CARTER	18,875	1,525	20,400	7.5	7.2	10.6
11	CHEROKEE	15,010	1,270	16,280	7.8	7.8	10.2
12	CHOCTAW	4,720	660	5,380	12.3	12.8	17.1
13	CIMARRON	1,400	80	1,480	5.4	4.6	5.0
14	CLEVELAND	80,025	4,050	84,075	4.8	5.2	6.4
15	COAL	2,420	380	2,800	13.6	13.2	14.9
16	COMANCHE	47,100	2,850	49,950	5.7	5.4	5.2
17	COTTON	2,930	180	3,110	5.8	5.0	4.3
18	CRAIG	6,010	440	6,450	6.8	7.0	10.6
19	CREEK	25,950	2,500	28,450	8.8	9.0	11.5
20	CUSTER	12,930	740	13,670	5.4	5.0	6.3
21	DELAWARE	10,990	900	11,890	7.6	7.8	10.7
22	DEWEY	2,150	140	2,290	6.1	5.7	9.3
23	ELLIS	3,060	120	3,180	3.8	3.1	5.0
24	GARFIELD	28,100	1,700	29,800	5.7	6.1	8.5
25	GARVIN	11,670	790	12,460	6.3	6.7	10.1
26	GRADY	16,450	1,430	17,880	8.0	8.6	10.8
27	GRANT	2,810	90	2,900	3.1	2.8	5.4
28	GREER	2,730	130	2,860	4.5	5.1	4.6
29	HARMON	1,570	130	1,700	7.6	7.0	6.8
30	HARPER	2,140	100	2,240	4.5	4.4	5.0
31	HASKELL	3,870	590	4,460	13.2	12.7	15.2
32	HUGHES	4,450	840	5,290	15.9	17.4	17.1
33	JACKSON	10,520	660	11,180	5.9	6.1	6.7
34	JEFFERSON	3,470	250	3,720	6.7	7.3	10.5
35	JOHNSTON	3,750	240	3,990	6.0	5.6	7.7
36	KAY	24,425	1,450	25,875	5.6	5.7	7.7
37	KINGFISHER	6,320	350	6,670	5.2	5.2	8.0
38	KIOWA	4,790	240	5,030	4.8	4.9	6.1
39	LATIMER	4,260	430	4,690	9.2	8.1	11.8
40	LEFLORE	18,200	1,470	19,670	7.5	7.2	8.4
41	LINCOLN	11,010	1,200	12,210	9.8	9.4	11.8
42	LOGAN	13,260	770	14,030	5.5	4.6	5.7
43	LOVE	3,920	210	4,130	5.1	5.1	7.2
44	McCLAIN	10,600	620	11,220	5.5	5.7	7.3
45	McCURTAIN	13,770	1,160	14,930	7.8	8.7	10.9

COUNTIES	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	MAR 88	FEB 88	MAR 87
46 McINTOSH	6,330	430	6,760	6.4	6.0	7.5
47 MAJOR	3,220	250	3,470	7.2	7.6	9.5
48 MARSHALL	4,210	280	4,490	6.2	6.3	8.7
49 MAYES	13,050	1,330	14,380	9.2	10.1	12.4
50 MURRAY	5,340	530	5,870	9.0	8.5	12.0
51 MUSKOGEE	28,975	2,950	31,925	9.2	9.6	9.2
52 NOBLE	4,650	270	4,920	5.5	5.9	7.8
53 NOWATA	3,940	570	4,510	12.6	9.4	12.1
54 OKFUSKEE	5,730	530	6,260	8.5	8.4	9.6
55 OKLAHOMA	308,100	18,225	326,325	5.6	5.8	6.9
56 OKMULGEE	13,600	1,650	15,250	10.8	11.1	11.2
57 OSAGE	15,750	1,150	16,900	6.8	6.8	7.4
58 OTTAWA	10,950	1,100	12,050	9.1	9.9	19.0
59 PAWNEE	7,170	760	7,930	9.6	10.1	11.5
60 PAYNE	30,300	1,500	31,800	4.7	4.4	5.6
61 PITTSBURG	16,025	2,125	18,150	11.7	11.5	12.0
62 PONTOTOC	16,410	1,130	17,540	6.4	6.7	7.8
63 POTTAWATOMIE	25,200	1,850	27,050	6.8	6.9	8.7
64 PUSHMATAHA	4,470	310	4,780	6.5	7.2	8.9
65 ROGER MILLS	1,840	150	1,990	7.5	6.4	12.9
66 ROGERS	22,090	1,900	23,990	7.9	8.5	11.9
67 SEMINOLE	9,160	1,130	10,290	11.0	11.0	15.1
68 SEQUOYAH	16,570	1,030	17,600	5.9	7.3	7.1
69 STEPHENS	15,920	1,300	17,220	7.5	8.0	15.2
70 TEXAS	7,900	400	8,300	4.8	5.3	5.9
71 TILLMAN	4,370	290	4,660	6.2	6.7	10.2
72 TULSA	231,175	18,275	249,450	7.3	7.4	9.2
73 WAGONER	18,890	1,570	20,460	7.7	7.9	9.6
74 WASHINGTON	22,880	1,210	24,090	5.0	5.6	6.8
75 WASHITA	5,120	420	5,540	7.6	7.3	10.3
76 WOODS	4,950	240	5,190	4.6	3.1	3.7
77 WOODWARD	8,180	650	8,830	7.4	7.7	11.9
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	470,800	27,600	498,400	5.5	5.7	7.0
TULSA MSA	313,800	25,400	339,200	7.5	7.6	9.5

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

A -NORTHWEST	32,500	1,900	34,400	5.5
B -SOUTHWEST	46,500	3,100	49,600	6.3
C -NORTH CENTRAL	78,400	4,500	82,900	5.4
D -SOUTH CENTRAL	111,900	8,200	120,100	6.8
E -CENTRAL	366,200	21,400	387,600	5.5
F -TULSA	272,900	21,900	294,800	7.4
G -EAST CENTRAL	93,000	7,800	100,800	7.7
H -SOUTHERN	88,100	6,400	94,500	6.8
I -NORTHEAST	89,900	7,400	97,300	7.6
J -EASTERN	106,900	9,500	116,400	8.2
K -SOUTHEAST	65,300	6,700	72,000	9.3
L -CLEVELAND	68,800	3,700	72,500	5.1

OKLAHOMA CITY
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Number In Thousands			Absolute Change From	
	MAR 1988p	FEB 1988r	MAR 1987r	FEB 88 MAR 88	MAR 87 MAR 88
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	396.8	395.7	399.3	1.1	-2.5
MANUFACTURING	46.9	46.7	46.7	0.2	0.2
DURABLE GOODS	32.2	32.1	32.2	0.1	0.0
Primary & Fabricated Metals	4.3	4.3	4.2	0.0	0.1
Fab.Struc.Metal Products	1.8	1.8	1.6	0.0	0.2
Machinery	13.5	13.5	13.8	0.0	-0.3
Mach. Except Electric	10.6	10.6	10.9	0.0	-0.3
Electric & Electronic Equip.	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0
Transportation Equipment	10.1	10.0	9.8	0.1	0.3
NON-DURABLE GOODS	14.7	14.6	14.5	0.1	0.2
Food and Kindred Products	5.1	5.0	4.9	0.1	0.2
Printing & Publishing	4.2	4.2	4.3	0.0	-0.1
MINING	11.1	10.9	11.4	0.2	-0.3
CONSTRUCTION	12.2	11.8	11.4	0.4	0.8
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	19.1	19.0	19.8	0.1	-0.7
Transportation	9.3	9.2	9.2	0.1	0.1
Comm. & Public Utilities	9.8	9.8	10.6	0.0	-0.8
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	98.2	97.8	99.4	0.4	-1.2
Wholesale Trade	21.9	21.8	22.2	0.1	-0.3
Retail Trade	76.3	76.0	77.2	0.3	-0.9
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	23.8	24.0	24.8	-0.2	-1.0
Banking	5.6	5.6	6.2	0.0	-0.6
Credit Agencies Other Than Bank	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
Insurance Carriers	4.5	4.6	4.8	-0.1	-0.3
SERVICES	88.5	89.2	88.1	-0.7	0.4
Health Services	25.8	25.9	25.3	-0.1	0.5
Hospitals	11.6	11.7	11.2	-0.1	0.4
Educational Services	4.7	4.7	4.8	0.0	-0.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	97.0	96.3	97.7	0.7	-0.7
Total Federal Government	28.6	28.6	30.5	0.0	-1.9
Total State/Local Gover.	68.4	67.7	67.2	0.7	1.2
Total State Government	34.1	33.7	33.3	0.4	0.8
Total Local Government	34.3	34.0	33.9	0.3	0.4

p=preliminary
r=revised

OKLAHOMA CITY METROPOLITAN AREA

(Oklahoma, Canadian, Cleveland, Logan, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties)

The Oklahoma City Metropolitan Statistical Area added 2,400 new jobs to the employment total in March, according to the latest estimates. Still, the employment level is 1.1 percent less than the total employed last year at this time.

The number of unemployed declined another 900 from the February level and has now dropped 22.5 percent since March of 1987. This has been the main reason that the unemployment rate has steadily declined to the current 5.5 percent rate.

Continued softness in the Oklahoma City job market resulted in only a 1,100 rise in wage and salary totals since last month. This is compared to the 3,000-4,000 average gain that normally occurs in the February-March estimation period.

Six major industry classifications showed employment gains over the month. The winners, led by the 700 increase in government jobs, was sufficient to offset the 700 decline in services and the 200 drop in finance, insurance, and real estate.

Compared to last March; construction, services, and manufacturing had higher levels of wage and salary employment. The collective 1,400 gain by these three industrial divisions was not quite high enough to offset job losses in the other five industries, especially the 1,200 drop in trade, and the 1,000 job contraction sustained by finance, insurance, and real estate.

Manufacturing production workers, currently estimated to number 34,200, had weekly paychecks in March that averaged basically the same as February. However, rising hourly wage rates pushed earnings $11.00 higher over the year. Durable goods workers are earning almost $26.00 more that last March, while nondurables average pay has declined almost $29.00 over the same period.

OKLAHOMA CITY
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	NUMBER			ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
ITEM	MAR 1988p	FEB 1988r	MAR 1987r	FEB 88 MAR 88	MAR 87 MAR 88
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	498.400	496,900	511,800	1,500	-13,400
Unemployment	27,600	28,500	35,600	-900	-8,000
Unemployment Rate	5.5	5.7	7.0	xxx	xxx
Employment	470,800	468,400	476,200	2,400	-5,400

OKLAHOMA CITY
AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
INDUSTRY	MAR 1988p	FEB 1988r	MAR 1987r	MAR 1988p	FEB 1988r	MAR 1987r	MAR 1988p	FEB 1988r	MAR 1987r
ALL MANUFACTURING	460.00	462.67	449.15	40.0	40.8	40.5	11.50	11.34	11.09
Durable Goods	496.54	497.33	470.30	40.8	41.0	40.3	12.17	12.13	11.67
Prim. & Fab. Metals	400.47	399.91	402.48	44.3	45.6	43.7	9.04	8.77	9.21
Machinery	509.21	506.76	481.16	41.5	41.1	40.4	12.27	12.33	11.91
Nondurable Goods	363.66	372.89	392.37	38.0	40.4	41.0	9.57	9.23	9.57
Food & Kindred Products	315.47	319.60	324.28	41.4	42.5	41.1	7.62	7.52	7.89
Printing & Pub.	392.74	384.25	396.52	37.8	36.7	38.2	10.39	10.47	10.38

p=preliminary
r=revised

TULSA
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Number In Thousands MAR 1988	 FEB 1988	 MAR 1987	Absolute Change From FEB 88 MAR 88	 MAR 87 MAR 88
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	286.6	285.4	287.6	1.2	-1.0
MANUFACTURING	47.4	47.3	47.2	0.1	0.2
DURABLE GOODS	36.1	36.0	36.4	0.1	-0.3
Stone,Clay & Glass Products	3.6	3.6	3.8	0.0	-0.2
Primary & Fabricated Metals	10.2	10.2	9.4	0.0	0.8
Primary Metal Industries	1.8	1.8	1.5	0.0	0.3
Fabricated Metal Products	8.4	8.4	7.9	0.0	0.5
Fab. Struc.Metal Products	4.2	4.1	3.9	0.1	0.3
Machinery	12.7	12.5	12.7	0.2	0.0
Mach.Except Electric	9.5	9.3	9.5	0.2	0.0
Const.& Related Machinery	3.7	3.6	3.6	0.1	0.1
Electric & Electronic Equip.	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0
Transportation Equipment	7.1	7.2	8.1	-0.1	-1.0
NON-DURABLE GOODS	11.3	11.3	10.8	0.0	0.5
Printing & Publishing	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	2.0	2.0	1.8	0.0	0.2
MINING	15.1	14.9	14.9	0.2	0.2
CONSTRUCTION	9.0	8.8	10.1	0.2	-1.1
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	23.6	23.6	23.1	0.0	0.5
Transportation	15.5	15.5	15.1	0.0	0.4
Comm.& Public Utilities	8.1	8.1	8.0	0.0	0.1
TRADE	69.1	68.6	69.1	0.5	0.0
Wholesale Trade	17.7	17.5	17.4	0.2	0.3
Retail Trade	51.4	51.1	51.7	0.3	-0.3
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	16.9	16.9	17.2	0.0	-0.3
Banking	4.2	4.2	4.6	0.0	-0.4
SERVICES	69.4	68.9	69.6	0.5	-0.2
Health Services	22.5	22.5	21.5	0.0	1.0
Hospitals	12.0	12.0	11.5	0.0	0.5
Educational Services	4.3	4.5	4.9	-0.2	-0.6
GOVERNMENT	36.1	36.4	36.4	-0.3	-0.3
Federal	4.0	4.0	4.5	0.0	-0.5
State	5.7	6.1	5.3	-0.4	0.4
Local	26.4	26.3	26.6	0.1	-0.2

p=preliminary
r=revised

TULSA METROPOLITAN AREA

(Tulsa, Creek, Osage, Rogers and Wagoner Counties)

The latest household survey indicates employment in the Tulsa Metropolitan Statistical Area totaled 313,800 in March or an increase of 500 over the revised February total. This latest estimate is down by 4,200 from the employment level of a year ago. Unemployment continued to move lower, dropping by 400 during March and shrank by 8,100 or 24 percent fewer than reported a year ago. The current unemployment rate stands at 7.5 percent, two full percentage points lower than that prevailing in March, 1987.

The March preliminary estimate of nonfarm wage and salary employment for the Tulsa Area was 286,600. This represented a 1,200 monthly increase, but was still 1,000 lower than last year. The trade and services industries were the leaders in March employment gains with 500 new employees each. The Mining and Construction industries both added 200 workers, while manufacturing expanded by 100 jobs. Government, with a seasonal drop of 300 jobs, was the only industry to record a month-to-month employment loss.

The 1,100 year-to-year decline in construction employment was a major factor in the 1,000 overall job loss for the Tulsa Metropolitan Statistical Area. Contributing to a lesser extent were losses of 300 jobs each by the government and the finance, insurance, and real estate industries, and a decline of 200 workers in Services. Annual employment gains were sustained by transportation-public utilities, which expanded by 500, and manufacturing and mining which increased 200 each.

Modest annual employment gains occurred in several manufacturing sectors but were offset by the 1,000 decline in the transportation equipment sector. Likewise, losses in educational services, recreational services, and membership organizations surpassed the 1,000 annual employment increase recorded by the health services sector.

The 29,600 manufacturing production workers in the Tulsa MSA earned an average of $443.88 weekly during March. This was $3 less weekly take home pay than for February. Weekly hours and hourly earnings averages moved down slightly in most durable goods jobs. The $13 decline in weekly earnings for nondurable goods workers resulted from the 1.1 hour shorter average work week for March.

An increase of $16 in weekly earnings was indicated for all manufacturing production workers over the year. This was the result of a .4 hour longer average work week and 29 cent higher average hourly earnings. Increased durable goods workers earnings stemmed from higher hourly pay, while a 2.1 hour longer work week was the significant factor in nondurable goods workers higher pay.

TULSA
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

ITEM	NUMBER MAR 1988p	FEB 1988r	MAR 1987r	ABSOLUTE CHANGE FEB 88 MAR 88	MAR 87 MAR 88
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	339,200	339,100	351,500	100	-12,300
Unemployment	25,400	25,800	33,500	-400	-8,100
Unemployment Rate	7.5	7.6	9.5	XXX	XXX
Employment	313,800	313,300	318,000	500	-4,200

TULSA
AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRY	WEEKLY EARNINGS MAR 1988p	FEB 1988r	MAR 1987r	WEEKLY HOURS MAR 1988p	FEB 1988r	MAR 1987r	HOURLY EARNINGS MAR 1988p	FEB 1988r	MAR 1987r
ALL MANUFACTURING	443.88	446.87	427.76	41.1	41.3	40.7	10.80	10.82	10.51
Durable goods	460.20	460.62	445.11	41.2	41.2	41.1	11.17	11.18	10.83
Prim & Fab. Metals	403.32	400.89	398.16	42.1	41.5	42.0	9.58	9.66	9.48
Machinery	417.38	411.23	386.23	40.8	41.0	39.9	10.23	10.03	9.68
Non-Durable Goods	372.00	384.98	348.56	40.7	41.8	38.6	9.14	9.21	9.03
Printing & Pub	440.43	447.29	414.23	41.2	43.3	40.1	10.69	10.33	10.33

p=preliminary
r=revised

ENID METROPOLITAN AREA

(Garfield County)

The latest household survey for the Enid Metropolitan Area placed the March employment level at 28,100, an increase of 175 from the revised February estimate. Unemployment eased down another 100 to the 1,700 level. This combination of higher employment and fewer unemployed resulted in an unemployment rate of 5.7 percent for March, as compared to 6.1 percent in February and 8.5 percent a year ago. The most significant factor in the declining unemployment rate over the past year has been the 35 percent reduction in numbers of unemployed.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment in the Enid MSA shows a slight 100 worker decline from the revised February estimate of 21,900. The only month-to-month employment level change indicated was the 100 drop in state government jobs. An increase of only 100 was indicated in total payroll employment since last year. However, the service industry employment expanded by 500 employees during the year, but this gain was offset by losses of 100 employees each in mining, transportation-public utilities, wholesale trade, and state government.

Only modest seasonal growth is expected for the next 60 days as nonfarm wage and salary employment should hover near the present level.

ENID
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	NUMBER			ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
ITEM	MAR 1988p	FEB 1988r	MAR 1987r	FEB 88 MAR 88	MAR 87 MAR 88
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	29,800	29,725	30,550	75	-750
Unemployment	1,700	1,800	2,600	-100	-900
Unemployment Rate	5.7	6.1	8.5	xxx	xxx
Employment	28,100	27,925	27,950	175	150

ENID
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

	NUMBER IN THOUSANDS			ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
Industry	MAR 1988p	FEB 1988r	MAR 1987r	FEB 88 MAR 88	MAR 87 MAR 88
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	21.8	21.9	21.7	-0.1	0.1
MANUFACTURING	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
DURABLE GOODS	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.0	-0.1
NON-DURABLE GOODS	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.1
MINING	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.0	-0.1
CONSTRUCTION	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	2.1	2.1	2.2	0.0	-0.1
TRADE	6.2	6.2	6.3	0.0	-0.1
Wholesale Trade	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.0	-0.1
Retail Trade	4.8	4.8	4.8	0.0	0.0
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
SERVICES	5.8	5.8	5.3	0.0	0.5
GOVERNMENT	3.5	3.6	3.6	-0.1	-0.1
Federal	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
State	0.8	0.9	0.9	-0.1	-0.1
Local	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0

p=preliminary
r=revised

LAWTON METROPOLITAN AREA

(Comanche County)

Total employment in the Lawton MSA rose by 450 during the Februray-March estimation period, up to a level of 47,100. Seasonal increases in March reduced the employment decline to 125 from the March 1987 estimate.

At the same time, the number of unemployed was also changing, up 200 for the month, and 275 higher than a year ago. As a percentage of the labor force, the jobless rate reached 5.7 percent, up slightly from 5.4 percent in February and one-half a point above March of last year.

While the household survey revealed an increase in total employment, the estimates showed no net change in wage and salary jobs. While services, government, and manufacturing were gaining 100 each, retail trade offset the gains by going down 300.

The majority of the over-the-year decline in wage and salary jobs was centered in trade and transportation-public utilities, which contracted 500 and 300 positions respectively.

LAWTON
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	NUMBER			ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
ITEM	MAR 1988p	FEB 1988r	MAR 1987r	FEB 88 MAR 88	MAR 87 MAR 88
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	49,950	49,300	49,800	650	150
Unemployment	2,850	2,650	2,575	200	275
Unemployment Rate	5.7	5.4	5.2	xxx	xxx
Employment	47,100	46,650	47,225	450	-125

LAWTON
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

	NUMBER IN THOUSANDS			ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
Industry	MAR 1988p	FEB 1988r	MAR 1987r	FEB 88 FEB 88	MAR 87 FEB 88
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	33.3	33.3	34.0	0.0	-0.7
MANUFACTURING	3.4	3.3	3.4	0.1	0.0
DURABLE GOODS	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	-0.1
NON-DURABLE GOODS	3.0	2.9	2.9	0.1	0.1
MINING	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
CONSTRUCTION	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.0	-0.1
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	1.2	1.2	1.5	0.0	-0.3
TRADE	8.1	8.4	8.6	-0.3	-0.5
Wholesale Trade	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	7.1	7.4	7.6	-0.3	-0.5
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	1.5	1.5	1.6	0.0	-0.1
SERVICES	5.8	5.7	5.6	0.1	0.2
GOVERNMENTT	12.0	11.9	11.9	0.1	0.1
Federal	5.7	5.7	5.7	0.0	0.0
State	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.1	0.1
Local	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0

p=preliminary
r=revised

Please send comments, questions or address changes to Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research Department, Room 310, Will Rogers Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105. Phone (405) 557-7260.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
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OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105-4495

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OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET

APRIL 1988

The Oklahoma Labor Market is published monthly by the Research Department of the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission

BOB FUNSTON,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The Oklahoma Labor Market provides information from household and industry surveys. Employment, unemployment, insured claimant characteristics, hours and earnings data are compiled and analyzed.

BERNICE STREET, DIRECTOR
RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

**OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
WILL ROGERS MEMORIAL OFFICE BUILDING
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105**

AGRICULTURE
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INSURANCE
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REAL ESTATE
UTILITIES
FINAMCE
TRADE

This periodical is issued and printed by the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission as authorized under the Oklahoma Employment Security Act. One thousand six hundred copies are printed at a total cost of $ 975.40 to be paid out of Federal funds granted by the U.S. Department of Labor. Copies are distributed to subscribers and other interested parties.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DOWN

Total employment for April increased to 1,431,700, up 11,200 from March, while unemployment dropped by a similar amount, 11,400. The April estimate of Oklahoma's labor force, based on the latest household survey and adjusted to the most recent current population survey showed an almost immeasurable decrease of only 200 from the March level.

The 11,200 increase in employment, combined with the 10.9 percent decline in the number of unemployed, reduced the April jobless rate to 6.1 percent, a drop of 0.8 percent over the month. The current unemployment level and rate both stand lower than those registered in April of 1987; however, the current total civilian labor force figures indicates a withdrawal of 43,900 from the labor force over the past year.

While the month-to-month statistics showed improvement, the year-to-year comparisons continue to indicate a relative slowdown in the statewide economy.

PAYROLL SERIES SHOWS SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT

There was a 2,200 improvement in nonagricultural wage and salary employment between March and April. Nevertheless, the wage and salary job total remained 8,800 below the April 1987 level.

Over the month, increases in 5 of the 8 major industry divisions offset minor declines in 3 others. Best gainers were services (up 1,200) and trade (up 1,600). The only industry to suffer a major decline was government, where an 1,100 drop was attributed to employment falling in the federal sector.

Over the year, both manufacturing and services gained over 2,000 employees. Unfortunately, these gains were not large enough to offset the job losses in the remaining industry divisions. Consequently, the net effect resulted in wage and salary employment that was 8,800 lower than a year ago. The magnitude of the changes ranged from 4,500 drop in trade employment to a decline of 900 in the mining industry.

MANUFACTURING WAGES INCREASE

Weekly earnings of 110,900 manufacturing production workers, sampled in Oklahoma in April, averaged $429.53 compared with $414.10 for the comparable week in March. This gain resulted from the rise in the average hourly wage rate to $10.35, or 10 cents higher, and a 1.1 increase in the number of hours worked for the average week in March.

Durable goods components moved $18.00 higher based on a longer workweek and higher rates. Longer hours at a higher rate combined to add almost $11.00 to the average pay of the nondurable workers.

Results of the survey of the non-manufacturing industries showed that all components moved higher over the month.

Average weekly pay for all manufacturing workers, compared to a year ago, moved up $20.00 on the strength of higher wage rates, supplemented by a slight increase in hours worked. Durable goods workers moved sharply up by $37.00 because of steadily increasing wage rates. Nondurables fell by $9.00 due to lower wage rates.

UNEMPLOYMENT DROPS AGAIN

The April jobless rates declined in 71 counties and increased in only 6 compared to March. Unemployment rates also showed significant improvement in all 4 of the Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

The county and area rates follow closely the statewide rate, which fell to 6.1 percent versus 6.9 percent in March, and also the National rate which was reduced to 5.3 percent from 5.9 percent over the same time frame. Only 7 counties now have double digit jobless rates.

Year ago comparisons also show improvement in the Oklahoma jobless picture. During this period, 69 counties reduced their unemployment rates and 8 recorded increases. With the exception of Lawton, all of the MSA's have lower unemployment than a year ago.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS - 117.1

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (UNADJUSTED)	
UNITED STATES	5.3%
OKLAHOMA	6.1%
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	4.9%
TULSA MSA	6.8%
LAWTON MSA	5.5%
ENID MSA	5.3%

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS IN MANUFACTURING (UNADJUSTED)	
UNITED STATES	41.0
OKLAHOMA	41.5
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	41.3
TULSA MSA	41.2

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS
OKLAHOMA MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

	PRODUCTION WORKERS	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
	APR 1988p	APR 1988p	MAR 1988r	APR 1987r	APR 1988p	MAR 1988r	APR 1987r	APR 1988p	MAR 1988r	APR 1987r
ALL MANUFACTURING	110.9	429.53	414.10	409.44	41.5	40.4	40.7	10.35	10.25	10.06
Durable Goods	70.8	464.52	446.63	427.63	42.0	40.9	41.0	11.06	10.92	10.43
Stone,Clay & Glass	8.1	483.99	459.65	459.12	44.2	42.6	41.7	10.95	10.79	11.01
Primary Metal Ind.	3.0	408.79	441.38	446.46	42.1	43.4	43.9	9.71	10.17	10.17
Fab.Metal Products	10.4	382.22	367.52	350.55	41.5	40.7	39.7	9.21	9.03	8.83
Fab.Struct.Metals	4.2	376.74	367.79	325.92	41.4	41.7	38.8	9.10	8.82	8.40
Mach.Except Elect.	21.2	466.15	446.08	420.64	42.3	41.0	44.0	11.02	10.88	9.56
Oil Field Machinery	3.8	420.60	388.63	375.18	42.7	39.9	34.9	9.85	9.74	10.75
Elec.& Elec. Equip.	6.0	463.01	441.50	411.08	41.6	41.3	39.3	11.13	10.69	10.46
Transport. Equip.	15.6	563.70	537.21	509.74	40.7	38.9	38.5	13.85	13.81	13.24
Instr./Related Prod	1.8	484.02	495.04	451.35	44.9	45.5	45.0	10.78	10.88	10.03
Non-Durable Goods	40.1	368.24	357.19	377.88	40.6	39.6	40.2	9.07	9.02	9.40
Food & Kindred Prod	8.3	329.47	318.77	322.55	41.6	40.3	41.3	7.92	7.91	7.81
Apparel & Other Text.	8.0	185.04	188.80	175.63	36.0	36.1	33.2	5.14	5.23	5.29
Paper & Allied Prod.	2.7	455.27	414.39	455.55	45.3	41.9	44.1	10.05	9.89	10.33
Printing & Publish.	5.4	375.57	400.00	413.09	39.0	40.9	41.6	9.63	9.78	9.93
Newspapers & Period.	1.7	323.64	358.14	404.19	34.8	38.1	39.9	9.30	9.40	10.13
Petroleum Refining	3.8	590.92	509.44	561.96	44.0	39.8	42.0	13.43	12.80	13.38
Non-Manufacturing										
Oil & Gas Extract.	19.6	485.20	471.55	486.62	42.9	41.4	43.8	11.31	11.39	11.11
Construction	24.7	444.00	419.12	436.57	40.0	38.7	38.6	11.10	10.83	11.31
Public Utilities	21.5	520.42	491.70	509.29	41.6	38.9	42.3	12.51	12.64	12.04
Wholesale Trade	45.4	388.85	375.77	380.63	39.8	38.9	39.2	9.77	9.66	9.71
*Retail Trade	116.1	191.58	185.65	196.15	30.9	29.8	30.6	6.20	6.23	6.41

**Excludes eating and drinking establishments.*

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
SUMMARY TABLE

(*By Place of Residence)

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands) APR 1988p	MAR 1988r	APR 1987r	PERCENT CHANGE MAR 88 APR 88	ABSOLUTE CHANGE MAR 88 APR 88	APR 87 APR 88
Total Civilian Labor Force	1,525.0	1,525.2	1,568.9	0.0	-0.2	-43.9
Unemployment	93.3	104.7	124.0	-10.9	-11.4	-30.7
Unemployment Rate	6.1	6.9	7.9	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	1,431.7	1,420.5	1,444.9	0.8	11.2	-13.2
Domestic Service- Self-Employed- Unpaid Family Workers	135.9	131.8	135.2	3.1	4.1	0.7
Idled by Labor Disputes	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3

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*Labor force data refers to place of residence, as required by the U. S Department of Labor. As a result, these estimates remove the effect of multiple jobholders and nonresident commuters included in wage and salary employment on a place-of-work basis. Workers idled by labor disputes are counted in total employment.

p=preliminary
r=revised

NON-AGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

(By place of Work)

INDUSTRY	NUMBER (In Thousands) APR 1988p	MAR 1988r	APR 1987r	PERCENT CHANGE MAR 88 APR 88	ABSOLUTE CHANGE MAR 88 APR 88	APR 87 APR 88
Total Wage & Salary Workers	1,095.6	1,093.4	1,104.4	0.2	2.2	-8.8
Manufacturing	155.1	154.6	153.0	0.3	0.5	2.1
Durable Goods	96.0	95.7	94.3	0.3	0.3	1.7
Lumber & Wood Prod.	2.8	2.8	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.1
Stone,Clay & Glass Prod.	10.0	9.7	10.4	3.1	0.3	-0.4
Primary Metal Industries	4.1	4.2	3.9	-2.4	-0.1	0.2
Fabricated Metal Prod.	13.9	14.3	13.5	-2.8	-0.4	0.4
Fab.Struct.Metal Prod.	6.3	6.5	6.2	-3.1	-0.2	0.1
Machinery Exc.Electrical	30.0	29.9	28.7	0.3	0.1	1.3
Constr. & Related Mach.	9.8	9.5	9.0	3.2	0.3	0.8
Oil Field Machinery	6.2	6.0	5.3	3.3	0.2	0.9
Gen.Industrial Mach.	4.8	4.8	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
Elect.& Electronic Equip.	8.8	8.8	8.9	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Transportation Equip.	19.4	19.2	19.7	1.0	0.2	-0.3
Motor Vehicle & Equip.	11.0	10.8	11.4	1.9	0.2	-0.4
Aircraft & Parts	7.6	7.6	7.7	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Instruments & Rel.Prod.	2.8	2.8	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.1
Non-Durable Goods	59.1	58.9	58.7	0.3	0.2	0.4
Food & Kindred Prod.	13.7	13.9	13.6	-1.4	-0.2	0.1
Apparel & Textile Prod.	8.9	8.7	8.4	2.3	0.2	0.5
Paper & Allied Prod.	3.4	3.4	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Printing & Publishing	10.9	10.8	11.3	0.9	0.1	-0.4
Newspapers & Period.	5.5	5.4	6.0	1.9	0.1	-0.5
Petroleum & Coal Prod.	7.1	7.1	7.3	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Petroleum Refining	6.4	6.5	6.6	-1.5	-0.1	-0.2
Rubber/Misc.Plast.Prod.	10.9	10.8	10.5	0.9	0.1	0.4
Tires & Inner Tubes	5.9	5.9	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.2
Non-Manufacturing	940.5	938.8	951.4	0.2	1.7	-10.9
Mining	44.3	44.2	45.2	0.2	0.1	-0.9
Oil & Gas Extraction	41.6	41.5	42.5	0.2	0.1	-0.9
Construction	31.7	31.3	33.3	1.3	0.4	-1.6
HV Const.Contractors	7.4	7.2	7.8	2.8	0.2	-0.4
Transp.& Pub. Utilities	60.9	61.3	63.3	-0.7	-0.4	-2.4
Transportation	32.9	33.1	33.6	-0.6	-0.2	-0.7
Railroad Transportation	1.8	1.8	1.9	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Trucking & Warehousing	15.5	15.8	16.2	-1.9	-0.3	-0.7
Pipe Lines,exc.Nat.Gas	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.1
Comm.&Elec/Gas/San Service	28.0	28.2	29.7	-0.7	-0.2	-1.7
Wholesale & Retail Trade	262.6	261.0	267.1	0.6	1.6	-4.5
Wholesale Trade	58.5	58.6	58.0	-0.2	-0.1	0.5
Retail Trade	204.1	202.4	209.1	0.8	1.7	-5.0
Gen.Merchandise Stores	27.4	27.4	27.7	0.0	0.0	-0.3
Department Stores	11.5	11.6	11.7	-0.9	-0.1	-0.2
Food Stores	35.9	35.9	37.1	0.0	0.0	-1.2
Auto.Dlrs/Ser.Station	24.8	24.8	24.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Apparel & Acces.Stores	12.2	12.3	13.0	-0.8	-0.1	-0.8
Fin,Insur.& Real Estate	57.0	57.1	59.6	-0.2	-0.1	-2.6
Banking	18.3	18.3	19.5	0.0	0.0	-1.2
Credit Agenc.OT Banks	9.4	9.4	9.8	0.0	0.0	-0.4
Insurance Carriers	7.9	7.9	8.8	0.0	0.0	-0.9
Services	232.5	231.3	230.3	0.5	1.2	2.2
Hotels & Lodging Places	11.7	11.6	11.7	0.9	0.1	0.0
Personal Services	12.7	12.5	12.3	1.6	0.2	0.4
Motion Pictures	1.3	1.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Health Services	75.2	74.7	73.1	0.7	0.5	2.1
Hospitals	29.8	29.7	28.3	0.3	0.1	1.5
Educational Services	13.4	13.1	13.2	2.3	0.3	0.2
Government, Total	251.5	252.6	252.6	-0.4	-1.1	-1.1
Federal Government	50.0	50.2	52.7	-0.4	-0.2	-2.7
State and Local Government	201.5	202.4	199.9	-0.4	-0.9	1.6
*State Government	71.8	71.5	70.5	0.4	0.3	1.3
Local Government	129.7	130.9	129.4	-0.9	-1.2	0.3

p=preliminary
r=revised

* Employment levels for State Government as measured by full-time (FTE) are as follows; APRIL, 1988 = 57,753. A FTE is based on a 40-hour work week and an average 173-hour work month. The FTE count is determined by dividing total person-hours worked per month by 173.

APRIL 1988
OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE DATA
METROPOLITAN AREAS AND COUNTIES

	AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	APR 88	MAR 88	APR 87
	U. S.	113,905,000	6,359,000	120,264,000	5.3	5.9	6.2
	OKLAHOMA	1,431,700	93,300	1,525,000	6.1	6.9	7.9
	COUNTIES						
1	ADAIR	7,700	520	8,220	6.3	6.8	8.3
2	ALFALFA	3,260	100	3,360	3.0	3.2	4.0
3	ATOKA	8,010	580	8,590	6.8	7.4	8.6
4	BEAVER	2,890	110	3,000	3.7	4.8	3.5
5	BECKHAM	7,190	620	7,810	7.9	9.0	11.9
6	BLAINE	5,960	280	6,240	4.5	5.6	6.8
7	BRYAN	13,760	750	14,510	5.2	5.3	7.1
8	CADDO	11,320	1,130	12,450	9.1	10.2	10.2
9	CANADIAN	33,700	1,675	35,375	4.7	5.9	6.4
10	CARTER	19,000	1,300	20,300	6.4	7.6	10.0
11	CHEROKEE	15,250	1,210	16,460	7.4	7.8	9.2
12	CHOCTAW	4,840	530	5,370	9.9	12.3	13.8
13	CIMARRON	1,690	80	1,770	4.5	5.0	4.4
14	CLEVELAND	80,200	3,475	83,675	4.2	4.9	5.8
15	COAL	2,370	370	2,740	13.5	13.6	13.2
16	COMANCHE	47,125	2,725	49,850	5.5	5.8	5.1
17	COTTON	3,060	140	3,200	4.4	5.8	4.1
18	CRAIG	6,170	420	6,590	6.4	7.3	9.9
19	CREEK	25,950	2,250	28,200	8.0	9.1	11.5
20	CUSTER	13,300	660	13,960	4.7	5.6	6.2
21	DELAWARE	11,370	780	12,150	6.4	7.7	8.3
22	DEWEY	2,220	110	2,330	4.7	6.1	8.6
23	ELLIS	3,130	100	3,230	3.1	3.8	4.1
24	GARFIELD	28,200	1,575	29,775	5.3	5.9	7.8
25	GARVIN	11,800	730	12,530	5.8	6.6	9.8
26	GRADY	16,750	1,330	18,080	7.4	8.2	9.7
27	GRANT	3,000	90	3,090	2.9	3.1	5.1
28	GREER	2,810	110	2,920	3.8	4.9	5.0
29	HARMON	1,680	120	1,800	6.7	8.2	7.3
30	HARPER	2,230	140	2,370	5.9	4.9	4.6
31	HASKELL	3,870	480	4,350	11.0	13.4	14.0
32	HUGHES	4,490	740	5,230	14.1	16.2	16.4
33	JACKSON	10,440	710	11,150	6.4	5.8	7.1
34	JEFFERSON	3,570	210	3,780	5.6	6.5	10.1
35	JOHNSTON	3,850	220	4,070	5.4	6.0	6.6
36	KAY	24,725	1,325	26,050	5.1	5.7	7.6
37	KINGFISHER	6,310	300	6,610	4.5	5.5	7.8
38	KIOWA	4,920	250	5,170	4.8	4.6	5.7
39	LATIMER	4,310	320	4,630	6.9	9.2	11.7
40	LEFLORE	18,320	1,220	19,540	6.2	7.4	7.9
41	LINCOLN	11,330	1,110	12,440	8.9	10.0	10.7
42	LOGAN	13,290	600	13,890	4.3	5.8	5.8
43	LOVE	3,940	200	4,140	4.8	5.6	6.5
44	McCLAIN	10,620	640	11,260	5.7	5.6	6.6
45	McCURTAIN	13,870	1,110	14,980	7.4	7.9	10.1

	COUNTIES	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	APR 88	MAR 88	APR 87
46	McINTOSH	6,510	350	6,860	5.1	6.4	5.8
47	MAJOR	3,420	230	3,650	6.3	6.6	8.5
48	MARSHALL	4,330	280	4,610	6.1	6.2	6.5
49	MAYES	13,160	1,890	15,050	12.6	9.5	10.9
50	MURRAY	5,410	440	5,850	7.5	9.2	10.3
51	MUSKOGEE	29,125	2,700	31,825	8.5	9.4	8.9
52	NOBLE	4,760	240	5,000	4.8	5.5	7.4
53	NOWATA	3,970	330	4,300	7.7	12.9	10.8
54	OKFUSKEE	5,730	570	6,300	9.0	8.3	8.6
55	OKLAHOMA	308,750	16,375	325,125	5.0	5.7	6.2
56	OKMULGEE	13,775	1,525	15,300	10.0	11.1	10.3
57	OSAGE	15,750	1,050	16,800	6.3	6.7	6.5
58	OTTAWA	11,175	1,000	12,175	8.2	8.9	16.2
59	PAWNEE	7,150	650	7,800	8.3	9.8	10.3
60	PAYNE	30,700	1,325	32,025	4.1	4.7	5.1
61	PITTSBURG	16,625	1,875	18,500	10.1	11.8	11.2
62	PONTOTOC	16,540	1,070	17,610	6.1	6.5	7.7
63	POTTAWATOMIE	25,250	1,625	26,875	6.0	6.8	8.6
64	PUSHMATAHA	4,700	290	4,990	5.8	6.5	7.7
65	ROGER MILLS	1,990	170	2,160	7.9	7.4	9.4
66	ROGERS	22,100	2,000	24,100	8.3	8.0	10.4
67	SEMINOLE	9,310	1,150	10,460	11.0	11.2	13.2
68	SEQUOYAH	16,880	850	17,730	4.8	5.9	6.4
69	STEPHENS	16,030	1,200	17,230	7.0	8.0	13.0
70	TEXAS	7,980	350	8,330	4.2	4.9	9.2
71	TILLMAN	4,430	310	4,740	6.5	6.2	8.0
72	TULSA	231,275	16,250	247,525	6.6	7.5	8.6
73	WAGONER	18,900	1,480	20,380	7.3	7.9	8.7
74	WASHINGTON	23,040	1,070	24,110	4.4	5.1	6.4
75	WASHITA	5,250	370	5,620	6.6	7.7	10.1
76	WOODS	5,560	160	5,720	2.8	4.3	4.0
77	WOODWARD	8,280	650	8,930	7.3	7.5	11.0
	OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	471,800	24,400	496,200	4.9	5.7	6.3
	TULSA MSA	314,000	23,000	337,000	6.8	7.6	8.8

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

A	-NORTHWEST	34,000	1,700	35,700	4.8
B	-SOUTHWEST	47,600	3,000	50,600	5.9
C	-NORTH CENTRAL	79,600	4,100	83,700	4.9
D	-SOUTH CENTRAL	112,900	7,700	120,600	6.4
E	-CENTRAL	367,000	19,000	386,000	4.9
F	-TULSA	273,000	19,600	292,600	6.7
G	-EAST CENTRAL	94,000	7,200	101,200	7.1
H	-SOUTHERN	89,000	5,900	94,900	6.2
I	-NORTHEAST	91,000	7,500	98,500	7.6
J	-EASTERN	108,200	8,600	116,800	7.4
K	-SOUTHEAST	66,500	5,800	72,300	8.0
L	-CLEVELAND	69,000	3,200	72,200	4.4

OKLAHOMA CITY
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Number In Thousands APR 1988p	MAR 1988r	APR 1987r	Absolute Change From MAR 88 APR 88	APR 87 APR 88
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	397.2	397.4	400.2	-0.2	-3.0
MANUFACTURING	46.9	47.0	46.7	-0.1	0.2
DURABLE GOODS	32.3	32.3	32.1	0.0	0.2
Primary & Fabricated Metals	4.2	4.3	4.2	-0.1	0.0
Fab.Struc.Metal Products	1.7	1.8	1.6	-0.1	0.1
Machinery	13.7	13.6	13.7	0.1	0.0
Mach. Except Electric	10.8	10.7	10.8	0.1	0.0
Electric & Electronic Equip.	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0
Transportation Equipment	10.2	10.1	9.9	0.1	0.3
NON-DURABLE GOODS	14.6	14.7	14.6	-0.1	0.0
Food and Kindred Products	5.1	5.1	5.0	0.0	0.1
Printing & Publishing	4.2	4.2	4.3	0.0	-0.1
MINING	11.1	11.1	11.5	0.0	-0.4
CONSTRUCTION	12.2	12.1	12.1	0.1	0.1
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	19.1	19.1	19.8	0.0	-0.7
Transportation	9.3	9.3	9.3	0.0	0.0
Comm. & Public Utilities	9.8	9.8	10.5	0.0	-0.7
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	98.4	98.3	100.0	0.1	-1.6
Wholesale Trade	22.1	22.0	22.1	0.1	0.0
Retail Trade	76.3	76.3	77.9	0.0	-1.6
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	23.7	23.9	24.9	-0.2	-1.2
Banking	5.6	5.6	6.2	0.0	-0.6
Credit Agencies Other Than Bank	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
Insurance Carriers	4.6	4.6	4.8	0.0	-0.2
SERVICES	88.9	88.7	88.0	0.2	0.9
Health Services	26.2	25.8	25.3	0.4	0.9
Hospitals	11.8	11.6	11.2	0.2	0.6
Educational Services	4.8	4.7	4.8	0.1	0.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	96.9	97.2	97.2	-0.3	-0.3
Total Federal Government	28.4	28.6	30.2	-0.2	-1.8
Total State/Local Gover.	68.5	68.6	67.0	-0.1	1.5
Total State Government	34.2	34.2	33.4	0.0	0.8
Total Local Government	34.3	34.4	33.6	-0.1	0.7

p=preliminary
r=revised

OKLAHOMA CITY METROPOLITAN AREA

(Oklahoma, Canadian, Cleveland, Logan, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties)

Oklahoma City Metropolitan Area employment climbed to an estimated 471,800, a 1,500 jump over the revised estimate for March. This increase is the best for the March-April period over the last three years and is in marked contrast to 1985 when employment fell by more than 6,000. The employment increase, combined with a 13 percent drop in the number of unemployed, produced a jobless rate of 4.9 percent. While the current level of employment - a key economic indicator - has not matched last April, the current trend is showing slight progress.

Led by decreased hiring in government and finance-insurance-real estate; the Oklahoma City MSA showed an estimated 200 drop in wage and salary jobs in April. Government employment fell by 300 while finance-insurance-real estate lost 200 positions. Services gained 200 over the month, due primarily to expansion of employment in the health service industry. All other major divisions either lost or gained a minimum of 100, or were unchanged from March.

Total nonagricultural employment was still 3,000 below last April, but a more positive job market is beginning to emerge in several key industries. Manufacturing, construction, and the service industry moved up from a year ago. A majority of the net job loss over the year can be traced to retail trade and the finance-insurance-real estate industry.

An advance of nearly $15.00 in the average weekly paychecks of 34,200 manufacturing production workers in the Oklahoma City MSA was estimated for April. More hours worked, overtime pay and shift pay differential was primarily responsible for the increased earnings in most industry components. The earnings gain was shared by workers producing both durable and nondurable goods. With the exception of printing and publishing, all other manufacturing components had increased pay in April.

OKLAHOMA CITY
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

ITEM	NUMBER APR 1988p	 MAR 1988r	 APR 1987r	ABSOLUTE CHANGE MAR 88 APR 88	 APR 87 APR 88
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	496,200	498,500	508,400	-2,300	-12,200
Unemployment	24,400	28,200	32,100	-3,800	-7,700
Unemployment Rate	4.9	5.7	6.3	xxx	xxx
Employment	471,800	470,300	476,300	1,500	-4,500

OKLAHOMA CITY
AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRY	WEEKLY EARNINGS APR 1988p	 MAR 1988r	 APR 1987r	WEEKLY HOURS APR 1988p	 MAR 1988r	 APR 1987r	HOURLY EARNINGS APR 1988p	 MAR 1988r	 APR 1987r
ALL MANUFACTURING	477.02	462.18	442.58	41.3	40.4	39.8	11.55	11.44	11.12
Durable Goods	514.95	498.56	459.81	41.9	41.0	39.3	12.29	12.16	11.70
Prim. & Fab. Metals	415.87	398.58	389.30	45.5	44.2	43.4	9.14	9.02	8.97
Machinery	533.40	515.79	468.85	42.0	41.9	39.3	12.70	12.31	11.93
Nondurable Goods	375.71	365.88	393.46	39.8	38.8	40.9	9.44	9.43	9.62
Food & Kindred Products	317.05	310.13	323.18	40.7	40.7	40.6	7.79	7.62	7.96
Printing & Pub.	383.00	390.83	410.01	36.2	37.4	38.9	10.58	10.45	10.54

p=preliminary
r=revised

TULSA
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Number In Thousands APR 1988	Number In Thousands MAR 1988	Number In Thousands APR 1987	Absolute Change From MAR 88 APR 88	Absolute Change From APR 87 APR 88
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	287.3	286.8	287.5	0.5	-0.2
MANUFACTURING	47.7	47.6	46.7	0.1	1.0
DURABLE GOODS	36.6	36.5	35.8	0.1	0.8
Stone,Clay & Glass Products	3.6	3.6	3.7	0.0	-0.1
Primary & Fabricated Metals	10.1	10.3	9.5	-0.2	0.6
Primary Metal Industries	1.8	1.8	1.6	0.0	0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	8.3	8.5	7.9	-0.2	0.4
Fab. Struc.Metal Products	4.1	4.2	3.8	-0.1	0.3
Machinery	12.8	12.7	12.4	0.1	0.4
Mach.Except Electric	9.6	9.5	9.4	0.1	0.2
Const.& Related Machinery	3.8	3.7	3.5	0.1	0.3
Electric & Electronic Equip.	3.2	3.2	3.0	0.0	0.2
Transportation Equipment	7.3	7.1	7.8	0.2	-0.5
NON-DURABLE GOODS	11.1	11.1	10.9	0.0	0.2
Printing & Publishing	3.4	3.4	3.3	0.0	0.1
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.9	2.0	1.9	-0.1	0.0
MINING	15.0	15.0	15.2	0.0	-0.2
CONSTRUCTION	9.2	9.0	10.2	0.2	-1.0
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	23.7	23.6	23.1	0.1	0.6
Transportation	15.6	15.5	15.1	0.1	0.5
Comm.& Public Utilities	8.1	8.1	8.0	0.0	0.1
TRADE	68.8	69.1	69.7	-0.3	-0.9
Wholesale Trade	17.6	17.6	17.5	0.0	0.1
Retail Trade	51.2	51.5	52.2	-0.3	-1.0
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	17.1	16.9	17.2	0.2	-0.1
Banking	4.1	4.2	4.6	-0.1	-0.5
SERVICES	69.8	69.5	69.3	0.3	0.5
Health Services	22.3	22.3	21.7	0.0	0.6
Hospitals	11.9	11.9	11.5	0.0	0.4
Educational Services	4.3	4.3	4.8	0.0	-0.5
GOVERNMENT	36.0	36.1	36.1	-0.1	-0.1
Federal	4.1	4.0	4.4	0.1	-0.3
State	6.0	5.7	5.1	0.3	0.9
Local	25.9	26.4	26.6	-0.5	-0.7

p=preliminary
r=revised

TULSA METROPOLITAN AREA

(Tulsa, Creek, Osage, Rogers and Wagoner Counties)

Total employment in the Tulsa MSA remained at 314,000 during April. At the same time, unemployment plunged 3,000 lower to provide the stimulus for the reduced 6.9 percent unemployment rate. Over the year comparisons indicate unemployment declined by 7,800 or 25 percent, but employment also faltered to 3,600 below the April, 1987 level. The total labor force contracted by three percent or 11,400 over the past year. This is comparable to the reductions experienced statewide and attributed to such factors as early retirement, out-migration, people returning to or remaining in school, and those who have given up looking for jobs.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment for the five county Tulsa MSA totaled 287,300 in April. Employment increased for five of the eight major industries, while two experienced declines and the mining industry was unchanged. Retail trade decreased by 300 jobs and government employment was 100 lower. The remaining five industries experienced slight growth ranging from 100 to 300 employees each for a combined gain of 900 jobs. An overall 500 job increase was indicated for the month.

Year-to-year comparisons showed three industries with moderate employment growth, and five industries with losses, for ~~a net~~ decline of 200 jobs since April, 1987. Manufacturing employment expanded by 1,000, transportation-public utilities added 600 workers, and services grew by 500 jobs over the year. Construction and retail trade topped the losers with employment reductions of 1,000 each. Smaller annual losses in the range of 100 to 200 each were recorded in the mining, government, and finance-insurance-real estate industries.

The average weekly pay for the estimated 30,100 manufacturing production workers in the Tulsa MSA was $448.67 during April. A small increase in average hourly earnings tempered by a slightly shorter average work week resulted in the $4.00 earnings increase since March. Durable goods worker's paychecks were nearly $5.00 higher as weekly hours and hourly pay both edged up. Non-durable goods workers' earnings were over $7.00 higher as hourly pay increased 34 cents and weekly hours dropped by .7 of an hour during the month.

Comparison with a year ago reveals a $20.00 increase in average weekly pay. Increases in both hourly earnings and weekly hours for durable goods workers were the major factors in the year-to-year weekly earnings increase.

TULSA
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

ITEM	NUMBER APR 1988p	 MAR 1988r	 APR 1987r	ABSOLUTE CHANGE MAR 88 APR 88	 APR 87 APR 88
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	337,000	340,000	348,400	-3,000	-11,400
Unemployment	23,000	26,000	30,800	-3,000	-7,800
Unemployment Rate	6.8	7.6	8.8	XXX	XXX
Employment	314,000	314,000	317,600	0	-3,600

TULSA
AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRY	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
	APR 1988p	MAR 1988r	APR 1987r	APR 1988p	MAR 1988r	APR 1987r	APR 1988p	MAR 1988r	APR 1987r
ALL MANUFACTURING	448.67	444.39	428.09	41.2	41.3	40.5	10.89	10.76	10.57
Durable goods	464.39	459.54	437.26	41.5	41.4	40.3	11.19	11.10	10.85
Prim & Fab. Metals	412.68	406.73	370.00	42.5	42.5	40.0	9.71	9.57	9.25
Machinery	415.14	419.43	380.05	40.7	41.0	38.9	10.20	10.23	9.77
Non-Durable Goods	380.55	373.32	387.28	40.1	40.8	41.2	9.49	9.15	9.40
Printing & Pub	402.88	438.95	462.71	37.9	41.1	43.9	10.63	10.68	10.54

p=preliminary
r=revised

ENID METROPOLITAN AREA

(Garfield County)

The unemployment rate for the Enid MSA moved lower during April to 5.3 percent, as compared to the March rate of 5.9 percent, and well below last years figure of 7.8 percent. The dominating factor in this shrinking unemployment rate has been the large reduction in number of unemployed. Unemployment declined by ten percent during the month and is down by one-third from a year ago. Employment growth was sluggish with an expansion of less than one percent indicated over the year. Total labor force decreased at an annual rate of two percent.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment was estimated at 21,700 during April, the same as the revised March figure. Employment levels in each of the eight major industries also remained unchanged for the month. The extremely modest growth of only 100 jobs was indicated since April, 1987. While the services industry employment expanded by 400 over the year, declines of 100 jobs each are reflected for the government, trade, and transportation-public utilities industries. Employment in the other four industries was unchanged from last year and very little variance from their present levels has occurred over the entire year.

ENID
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	NUMBER			ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
ITEM	APR 1988p	MAR 1988r	APR 1987r	MAR 88 APR 88	APR 87 APR 88
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	29,775	29,875	30,375	-100	-600
Unemployment	1,575	1,750	2,375	-175	-800
Unemployment Rate	5.3	5.9	7.8	xxx	xxx
Employment	28,200	28,125	28,000	75	200

ENID
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

	NUMBER IN THOUSANDS			ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
Industry	APR 1988p	MAR 1988r	APR 1987r	MAR 88 APR 88	APR 87 APR 88
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	21.7	21.7	21.6	0.0	0.1
MANUFACTURING	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
DURABLE GOODS	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.0	-0.1
NON-DURABLE GOODS	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.1
MINING	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
CONSTRUCTION	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	2.1	2.1	2.2	0.0	-0.1
TRADE	6.2	6.2	6.3	0.0	-0.1
Wholesale Trade	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.0	-0.1
Retail Trade	4.8	4.8	4.8	0.0	0.0
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
SERVICES	5.7	5.7	5.3	0.0	0.4
GOVERNMENT	3.5	3.5	3.6	0.0	-0.1
Federal	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
State	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.0	-0.1
Local	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0

p=preliminary
r=revised

LAWTON METROPOLITAN AREA

(Comanche County)

Total April employment in the Lawton area was estimated to have reached 47,125, an increase of 25 above the March level, but still 275 below the April 1987 figure. With unemployment and the labor force declining over the month, the unemployment rate moved down to 5.5 percent.

At 33,600, the total wage and salary employment was unchanged in April from the March revised estimate. The 100 drop in government jobs was offset by the 100 gain in trade employment. All other major divisions were static over the March-April estimation period.

The majority of the 500 year-to-year wage and salary decline continues to be centered in the trade and transportation-public utilities industries. Job growth in services continues to be the bright spot and Lawton leads in job stability among the published series of metropolitan areas.

LAWTON CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	NUMBER			ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
ITEM	APR 1988p	MAR 1988r	APR 1987r	MAR 88 APR 88	APR 87 APR 88
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	49,850	50,025	49,925	-175	-75
Unemployment	2,725	2,925	2,525	-200	200
Unemployment Rate	5.5	5.8	5.1	xxx	xxx
Employment	47,125	47,100	47,400	25	-275

LAWTON NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

	NUMBER IN THOUSANDS			ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
Industry	APR 1988p	MAR 1988r	APR 1987r	MAR 88 APR 88	APR 87 APR 88
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	33.6	33.6	34.1	0.0	-0.5
MANUFACTURING	3.4	3.4	3.5	0.0	-0.1
DURABLE GOODS	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	-0.1
NON-DURABLE GOODS	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
MINING	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	-0.1
CONSTRUCTION	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	1.2	1.2	1.5	0.0	-0.3
TRADE	8.4	8.3	8.6	0.1	-0.2
Wholesale Trade	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	7.4	7.3	7.6	0.1	-0.2
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	1.5	1.5	1.6	0.0	-0.1
SERVICES	5.8	5.8	5.5	0.0	0.3
GOVERNMENT	11.9	12.0	11.9	-0.1	0.0
Federal	5.6	5.7	5.8	-0.1	-0.2
State	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.0	0.1
Local	5.0	5.0	4.9	0.0	0.1

p=preliminary
r=revised

Please send comments, questions or address changes to Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research Department, Room 310, Will Rogers Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105. Phone (405) 557-7260.

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OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET

MAY 1988

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The Oklahoma Labor Market provides information from household and industry surveys. Employment, unemployment, insured claimant characteristics, hours and earnings data are compiled and analyzed.

**BOB FUNSTON,
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OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
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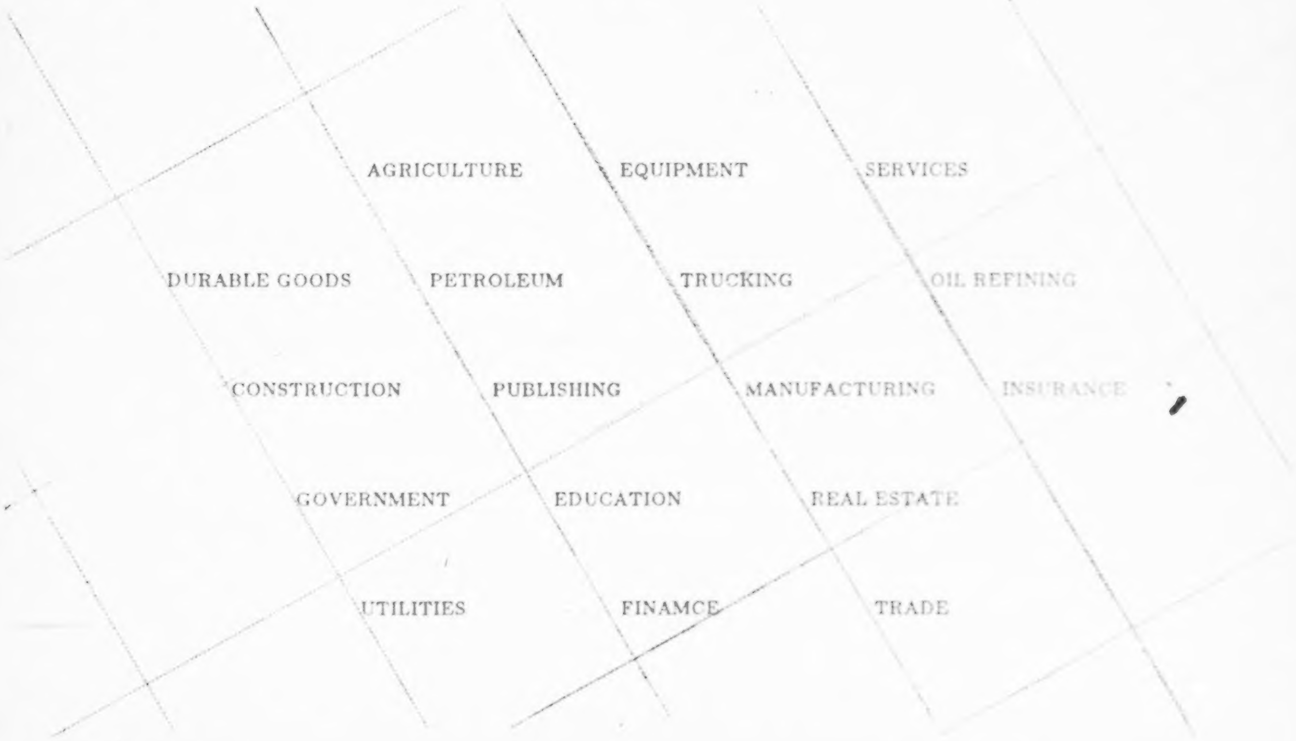
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JOBLESS RATE FALLS AGAIN

The incidence of unemployment in Oklahoma dropped by 0.2 of a percentage point during the month as the jobless rate fell from 6.3 percent in April to 6.1 percent in May. This rate decline represents 4,000 fewer individuals out of work and continues the recent downward trend in the level of unemployment.

Total employment remained virtually unchanged over the month but has slipped 31,900 from the same month a year ago.

The 24.0 percent reduction in the number of unemployed since May 1987 and the reduced employment level has combined to bring the total civilian labor force down by 61,700.

NON-AG JOBS GAIN SEASONALLY

Wage and salary employment in Oklahoma gained 5,000 in May, as the total moved up to 1,100,600. Goods-producing industries contributed 800 of the total increase, while service-producing industries provided the balance.

Mining was the only industry to show a minor loss since April, as the other seven major industries were registering good seasonal gains.

Job growth in three industries - trade, manufacturing, and service - accounted for almost 90 percent of the overall monthly gain.

Employment gains were evenly distributed in all divisions of wholesale-retail trade, and services advanced by 800 in spite of a 1,400 seasonal decline in educational service.

Over the year, non-ag job totals are only 9,300 below last May and this trend continues to improve. Trade, finance-insurance-real estate, and transportation-public utilities still accounted for the majority of the annual drop, but contrary to last year's performance, two segments (manufacturing and service) now have more employees than were on their payrolls last May.

PAYCHECKS REMAIN STABLE

Oklahoma production workers employed in manufacturing plants, currently estimated at 112,100, earned an average $426.22 per week in May. This was only $3.09 less than April as the wage rates were stable and the workweek dropped only slightly.

The $3.00 decline was estimated for both durable and nondurable workers. Workers in the primary metal industries had the largest gain, up almost $27.00 per week over April

Over the year, the average paycheck for all production workers increased almost $11.00 per week as the hours worked remained stable and the hourly wage rate improved by 26 cents.

Durable goods rose $21.00 on the average while nondurables slipped by $7.00. The best gain was among transportation equipment workers. Their paychecks increased $53.00, while on the downside, newspapers and periodicals fell by $66.00 in the average week in May.

COUNTY JOBLESS RATES MOVE LOWER

Again in May, unemployment rates declined in a majority of Oklahoma's 77 counties as well as all four of the Metropolitan
Statistical Areas.

Since April, 44 counties have lowered their rates, 25 increased, and 8 remained unchanged. The lowest rate for May was the 2.2 percent posted by Woods County and the highest was 14.7 percent in Hughes County.

Employment increases and lower unemployment were prevalent in nearly all areas of the state, and while we still show 7 counties with over 10 percent of the labor force unemployed, there are also 25 counties with rates under 5 percent.

Compared to last May, unemployment rates are now running lower in 70 counties as well as the Oklahoma City, Tulsa, and Enid Metro areas.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS - 117.5

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (UNADJUSTED)	
UNITED STATES	5.4%
OKLAHOMA	6.1%
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	4.9%
TULSA MSA	6.8%
LAWTON MSA	5.2%
ENID MSA	5.3%

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS IN MANUFACTURING (UNADJUSTED)	
UNITED STATES	41.0
OKLAHOMA	41.3
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	41.2
TULSA MSA	41.0

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS
OKLAHOMA MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

	PRODUCTION WORKERS	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
	MAY 1988p	MAY 1988p	APR 1988r	MAY 1987r	MAY 1988p	APR 1988r	MAY 1987r	MAY 1988p	APR 1988r	MAY 1987r
ALL MANUFACTURING	112.1	426.22	429.31	415.48	41.3	41.6	41.3	10.32	10.32	10.06
Durable Goods	72.0	461.34	464.78	440.50	41.6	42.1	41.4	11.09	11.04	10.64
Stone,Clay & Glass	8.2	495.50	482.90	471.76	44.4	43.9	43.4	11.16	11.00	10.87
Primary Metal Ind.	3.4	450.70	423.15	459.90	42.2	42.4	45.4	10.68	9.98	10.13
Fab.Metal Products	10.5	366.83	383.64	364.91	40.4	41.7	40.5	9.08	9.20	9.01
Fab.Struct.Metals	4.3	368.59	376.82	371.28	41.0	41.5	42.0	8.99	9.08	8.84
Mach.Except Elect.	21.6	461.07	468.17	437.25	42.3	42.6	42.7	10.90	10.99	10.24
Oil Field Machinery	4.0	395.28	407.68	391.95	40.5	41.6	37.4	9.76	9.80	10.48
Elec.& Elec. Equip.	5.8	431.83	455.51	431.32	39.8	41.0	41.0	10.85	11.11	10.52
Transport. Equip.	15.8	568.58	562.88	515.87	40.7	40.7	38.7	13.97	13.83	13.33
Instr./Related Prod	1.8	474.10	469.80	482.73	44.6	44.7	45.8	10.63	10.51	10.54
Non-Durable Goods	40.1	362.64	365.89	369.82	40.7	40.7	41.0	8.91	8.99	9.02
Food & Kindred Prod	8.4	331.63	329.85	332.30	42.3	41.7	43.1	7.84	7.91	7.71
Apparel & Other Text.	7.8	194.33	184.73	189.76	37.3	35.8	37.8	5.21	5.16	5.02
Paper & Allied Prod.	2.7	411.93	455.82	439.62	41.4	45.4	43.1	9.95	10.04	10.20
Printing & Publish.	5.5	368.39	372.33	398.80	39.4	39.4	40.0	9.35	9.45	9.97
Newspapers & Period.	1.7	330.01	324.34	396.40	35.6	34.8	40.0	9.27	9.32	9.91
Petroleum Refining	3.9	530.44	570.71	515.42	41.8	43.8	41.3	12.69	13.03	12.48
Non-Manufacturing										
Oil & Gas Extract.	19.0	476.44	482.23	486.20	42.2	42.6	44.0	11.29	11.32	11.05
Construction	25.5	445.21	441.14	451.07	40.4	39.6	40.6	11.02	11.14	11.11
Public Utilities	21.7	493.14	440.08	506.88	39.2	40.9	42.1	12.58	10.76	12.04
Wholesale Trade	45.7	377.85	384.07	373.32	39.4	39.8	39.8	9.59	9.65	9.38
*Retail Trade	117.2	191.58	192.51	191.52	31.0	30.9	30.4	6.18	6.23	6.30

**Excludes eating and drinking establishments.*

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
SUMMARY TABLE

(*By Place of Residence)

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	MAY 1988p	APR 1988r	MAY 1987r	APR 88 MAY 88	APR 88 MAY 88	MAY 87 MAY 88
Total Civilian Labor Force	1,523.1	1,527.9	1,584.8	-0.3	-4.8	-61.7
Unemployment	92.2	96.2	122.0	-4.2	-4.0	-29.8
Unemployment Rate	6.1	6.3	7.7	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	1,430.9	1,431.7	1,462.8	-0.1	-0.8	-31.9
Domestic Service- Self-Employed- Unpaid Family Workers	140.3	133.4	138.2	5.2	6.9	2.1
Idled by Labor Disputes	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3

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*Labor force data refers to place of residence, as required by the U. S Department of Labor. As a result, these estimates remove the effect of multiple jobholders and nonresident commuters included in wage and salary employment on a place-of-work basis. Workers idled by labor disputes are counted in total employment.

p=preliminary
r=revised

NON-AGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

(By place of Work)

INDUSTRY	NUMBER (In Thousands) MAY 1988p	APR 1988r	MAY 1987r	PERCENT CHANGE APR 88 MAY 88	ABSOLUTE CHANGE APR 88 MAY 88	MAY 87 MAY 88
Total Wage & Salary Workers	1,100.6	1,095.6	1,109.9	0.5	5.0	-9.3
Manufacturing	155.8	154.9	153.7	0.6	0.9	2.1
Durable Goods	96.5	95.7	94.8	0.8	0.8	1.7
Lumber & Wood Prod.	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.6	0.1	0.1
Stone,Clay & Glass Prod.	10.0	10.0	10.3	0.0	0.0	-0.3
Primary Metal Industries	4.2	4.0	3.9	5.0	0.2	0.3
Fabricated Metal Prod.	13.9	13.9	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.1
Fab.Struct.Metal Prod.	6.3	6.3	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Machinery Exc.Electrical	30.4	29.9	29.0	1.7	0.5	1.4
Constr. & Related Mach.	10.1	9.7	9.2	4.1	0 4	0.9
Oil Field Machinery	6.4	6.1	5.5	4.9	0.3	0.9
Gen.Industrial Mach.	4.9	4.8	4.3	2.1	0.1	0.6
Elect.& Electronic Equip.	8.7	8.8	8.9	-1.1	-0.1	-0.2
Transportation Equip.	19.5	19.4	19.6	0.5	0.1	-0.1
Motor Vehicle & Equip.	11.2	11.0	11.3	1.8	0.2	-0.1
Aircraft & Parts	7.5	7.6	7.6	-1.3	-0.1	-0.1
Instruments & Rel.Prod.	2.8	2.8	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.1
Non-Durable Goods	59.3	59.2	58.9	0.2	0.1	0.4
Food & Kindred Prod.	13.9	13.8	13.7	0.7	0.1	0.2
Apparel & Textile Prod.	8.7	8.9	8.5	-2.2	-0.2	0.2
Paper & Allied Prod.	3.4	3.4	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Printing & Publishing	10.9	10.9	11.2	0.0	0.0	-0.3
Newspapers & Period.	5.5	5.5	5.9	0.0	0.0	-0.4
Petroleum & Coal Prod.	7.2	7.1	7.3	1.4	0.1	-0.1
Petroleum Refining	6.5	6.4	6.6	1.6	0.1	-0.1
Rubber/Misc.Plast.Prod.	11.0	10.9	10.6	0.9	0.1	0.4
Tires & Inner Tubes	6.0	5.9	5.7	1.7	0.1	0.3
Non-Manufacturing	944.8	940.7	956.2	0.4	4.1	-11.4
Mining	43.2	44.0	45.0	-1.8	-0.8	-1.8
Oil & Gas Extraction	40.6	41.4	42.4	-1.9	-0.8	-1.8
Construction	32.3	31.6	34.2	2.2	0.7	-1.9
HV Const.Contractors	7.5	7.4	7.9	1.4	0.1	-0.4
Transp.& Pub. Utilities	61.2	60.9	63.3	0.5	0.3	-2.1
Transportation	33.2	33.0	33.6	0.6	0.2	-0.4
Railroad Transportation	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Trucking & Warehousing	15.7	15.5	16.2	1.3	0.2	-0.5
Pipe Lines,exc.Nat.Gas	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.1
Comm.&Elec/Gas/San Service	28.0	27.9	29.7	0.4	0.1	-1.7
Wholesale & Retail Trade	265.1	262.3	269.5	1.1	2.8	-4.4
Wholesale Trade	59.1	58.7	58.6	0.7	0.4	0.5
Retail Trade	206.0	203.6	210.9	1.2	2.4	-4.9
Gen.Merchandise Stores	28.1	27.6	28.4	1.8	0.5	-0.3
Department Stores	11.7	11.5	11.8	1.7	0.2	-0.1
Food Stores	35.9	35.8	36.8	0.3	0.1	-0.9
Auto.Dlrs/Ser.Station	24.9	24.7	25.0	0.8	0.2	-0.1
Apparel & Acces.Stores	12.1	12.1	12.9	0.0	0.0	-0.8
Fin,Insur.& Real Estate	56.7	56.5	59.7	0.4	0.2	-3.0
Banking	18.3	18.3	19.5	0.0	0.0	-1.2
Credit Agenc.OT Banks	9.4	9.4	9.7	0.0	0.0	-0.3
Insurance Carriers	7.9	7.9	8.9	0.0	0.0	-1.0
Services	234.2	233.4	232.1	0.3	0.8	2.1
Hotels & Lodging Places	12.1	11.8	12.2	2.5	0.3	0.1
Personal Services	12.3	12.7	12.4	-3.1	-0.4	-0.1
Motion Pictures	1.4	1.3	1.5	7.7	0.1	-0.1
Health Services	75.2	75.0	73.4	0.3	0.2	1.8
Hospitals	29.6	29.7	28.6	-0.3	-0.1	1.0
Educational Services	12.0	13.4	11.4	-10.4	-1.4	0.6
Government, Total	252.1	252.0	252.4	0.0	0.1	0.3
Federal Government	50.3	50.0	52.9	0.6	0.3	-2.6
State and Local Government	201.8	202.0	199.5	-0.1	-0.2	2.3
*State Government	72.0	72.0	69.4	0.0	0.0	2.6
Local Government	129.8	130.0	130.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3

p=preliminary
r=revised

* Employment levels for State Government as measured by full-time (FTE) are as follows; MAY, 1988 = 58,235 A FTE is based on a 40-hour work week and an average 173-hour work month. The FTE count is determined by dividing total person-hours worked per month by 173.

MAY 1988

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE DATA

METROPOLITAN AREAS AND COUNTIES

	AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	MAY 88	APR 88	MAY 87
	U. S.	114,222,000	6,553,000	120,775,000	5.4	5.3	6.1
	OKLAHOMA	1,430,900	92,200	1,523,100	6.1	6.3	7.7
	COUNTIES						
1	ADAIR	8,750	640	9,390	6.8	6.6	8.0
2	ALFALFA	3,200	90	3,290	2.7	3.6	2.8
3	ATOKA	7,740	510	8,250	6.2	7.2	7.9
4	BEAVER	2,790	110	2,900	3.8	3.7	3.3
5	BECKHAM	7,030	670	7,700	8.7	8.1	11.4
6	BLAINE	5,840	240	6,080	3.9	4.6	6.4
7	BRYAN	13,660	820	14,480	5.7	5.3	7.2
8	CADDO	11,110	1,160	12,270	9.5	9.2	10.0
9	CANADIAN	33,850	1,825	35,675	5.1	4.9	6.3
10	CARTER	19,025	1,250	20,275	6.2	6.6	9.7
11	CHEROKEE	14,830	1,220	16,050	7.6	7.5	8.9
12	CHOCTAW	4,730	530	5,260	10.1	10.2	13.9
13	CIMARRON	1,590	80	1,670	4.8	4.5	4.1
14	CLEVELAND	80,525	3,650	84,175	4.3	4.4	5.6
15	COAL	2,330	320	2,650	12.1	13.8	13.3
16	COMANCHE	47,525	2,625	50,150	5.2	5.5	4.8
17	COTTON	2,970	150	3,120	4.8	4.4	4.0
18	CRAIG	6,140	410	6,550	6.3	6.4	9.1
19	CREEK	26,050	2,350	28,400	8.3	8.3	10.9
20	CUSTER	13,050	600	13,650	4.4	5.0	6.5
21	DELAWARE	11,490	720	12,210	5.9	6.5	7.9
22	DEWEY	2,170	100	2,270	4.4	5.2	7.2
23	ELLIS	3,050	110	3,160	3.5	3.1	4.2
24	GARFIELD	28,050	1,575	29,625	5.3	5.3	7.3
25	GARVIN	11,770	780	12,550	6.2	5.9	9.3
26	GRADY	16,670	1,360	18,030	7.5	7.6	9.0
27	GRANT	2,790	70	2,860	2.4	2.9	4.6
28	GREER	2,740	100	2,840	3.5	4.1	4.8
29	HARMON	1,590	150	1,740	8.6	7.2	6.9
30	HARPER	2,200	80	2,280	3.5	5.5	4.0
31	HASKELL	3,750	480	4,230	11.3	11.0	14.9
32	HUGHES	4,350	750	5,100	14.7	15.0	17.2
33	JACKSON	10,400	640	11,040	5.8	6.5	6.9
34	JEFFERSON	3,500	230	3,730	6.2	5.6	9.0
35	JOHNSTON	3,700	190	3,890	4.9	5.7	7.5
36	KAY	24,700	1,275	25,975	4.9	5.3	6.6
37	KINGFISHER	6,140	310	6,450	4.8	4.5	7.5
38	KIOWA	4,910	220	5,130	4.3	5.2	5.0
39	LATIMER	4,290	360	4,650	7.7	6.9	11.8
40	LEFLORE	18,260	1,380	19,640	7.0	6.3	8.7
41	LINCOLN	11,330	950	12,280	7.7	8.9	10.1
42	LOGAN	13,340	680	14,020	4.9	4.5	5.3
43	LOVE	3,840	190	4,030	4.7	4.8	6.4
44	McCLAIN	10,660	650	11,310	5.7	5.5	6.4
45	McCURTAIN	14,030	1,040	15,070	6.9	7.9	9.7

COUNTIES	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	MAY 88	APR 88	MAY 87
46 McINTOSH	6,830	330	7,160	4.6	5.1	5.8
47 MAJOR	3,360	180	3,540	5.1	6.0	6.7
48 MARSHALL	4,340	260	4,600	5.7	6.3	7.1
49 MAYES	13,240	1,180	14,420	8.2	12.9	10.6
50 MURRAY	5,550	460	6,010	7.7	7.5	9.4
51 MUSKOGEE	28,975	2,750	31,725	8.7	8.7	9.0
52 NOBLE	4,690	250	4,940	5.1	5.2	6.7
53 NOWATA	3,980	340	4,320	7.9	7.9	10.8
54 OKFUSKEE	5,540	460	6,000	7.7	7.4	7.4
55 OKLAHOMA	310,025	16,125	326,150	4.9	5.2	6.1
56 OKMULGEE	13,675	1,550	15,225	10.2	10.6	10.2
57 OSAGE	15,825	1,050	16,875	6.2	6.2	6.3
58 OTTAWA	11,075	1,000	12,075	8.3	8.4	15.2
59 PAWNEE	7,150	590	7,740	7.6	8.6	10.1
60 PAYNE	30,350	1,250	31,600	4.0	4.1	4.8
61 PITTSBURG	16,050	1,875	17,925	10.5	10.4	11.9
62 PONTOTOC	16,500	1,100	17,600	6.3	6.2	8.3
63 POTTAWATOMIE	25,350	1,600	26,950	5.9	6.2	8.5
64 PUSHMATAHA	4,520	260	4,780	5.4	5.8	7.5
65 ROGER MILLS	1,880	110	1,990	5.5	8.3	9.2
66 ROGERS	22,180	2,120	24,300	8.7	8.7	9.8
67 SEMINOLE	9,150	1,050	10,200	10.3	10.9	13.0
68 SEQUOYAH	16,960	900	17,860	5.0	5.0	6.5
69 STEPHENS	16,010	1,160	17,170	6.8	7.1	14.0
70 TEXAS	7,970	380	8,350	4.6	4.4	8.4
71 TILLMAN	4,330	310	4,640	6.7	6.8	7.9
72 TULSA	232,125	16,275	248,400	6.6	6.8	8.5
73 WAGONER	18,970	1,370	20,340	6.7	7.2	8.5
74 WASHINGTON	23,170	1,120	24,290	4.6	4.5	6.2
75 WASHITA	5,090	310	5,400	5.7	6.7	9.0
76 WOODS	5,330	120	5,450	2.2	3.0	4.2
77 WOODWARD	8,200	660	8,860	7.4	7.6	9.2
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	473,800	24,500	498,300	4.9	5.1	6.2
TULSA MSA	315,100	23,100	338,200	6.8	7.1	8.7

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

A -NORTHWEST	33,300	1,600	34,900	4.6
B -SOUTHWEST	46,700	2,800	49,500	5.7
C -NORTH CENTRAL	78,800	4,000	82,800	4.8
D -SOUTH CENTRAL	112,800	7,600	120,400	6.3
E -CENTRAL	368,500	19,000	387,500	4.9
F -TULSA	274,000	19,700	293,700	6.7
G -EAST CENTRAL	93,200	6,700	99,900	6.7
H -SOUTHERN	88,500	5,900	94,400	6.3
I -NORTHEAST	91,300	6,900	98,200	7.0
J -EASTERN	218,000	17,500	235,500	7.4
K -SOUTHEAST	131,200	11,800	143,000	8.3
L -CLEVELAND	138,400	6,600	145,000	4.6

OKLAHOMA CITY
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Number In Thousands			Absolute Change From	
	MAY 1988p	APR 1988r	MAY 1987r	APR 88 MAY 88	MAY 87 MAY 88
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	400.5	397.7	403.7	2.8	-3.2
MANUFACTURING	47.2	46.9	46.7	0.3	0.5
DURABLE GOODS	32.5	32.3	32.1	0.2	0.4
Primary & Fabricated Metals	4.3	4.2	4.3	0.1	0.0
Fab.Struc.Metal Products	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Machinery	13.6	13.7	13.7	-0.1	-0.1
Mach. Except Electric	10.7	10.8	10.8	-0.1	-0.1
Electric & Electronic Equip.	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0
Transportation Equipment	10.3	10.2	9.9	0.1	0.4
NON-DURABLE GOODS	14.7	14.6	14.6	0.1	0.1
Food and Kindred Products	5.2	5.1	5.0	0.1	0.2
Printing & Publishing	4.2	4.2	4.3	0.0	-0.1
MINING	11.0	11.1	11.2	-0.1	-0.2
CONSTRUCTION	12.6	12.1	12.6	0.5	0.0
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	19.2	19.0	20.0	0.2	-0.8
Transportation	9.4	9.3	9.4	0.1	0.0
Comm. & Public Utilities	9.8	9.7	10.6	0.1	-0.8
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	99.4	98.2	101.7	1.2	-2.3
Wholesale Trade	22.2	22.1	22.5	0.1	-0.3
Retail Trade	77.2	76.1	79.2	1.1	-2.0
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	23.8	23.8	25.0	0.0	-1.2
Banking	5.6	5.6	6.2	0.0	-0.6
Credit Agencies Other Than Bank	4.1	4.1	4.0	0.0	0.1
Insurance Carriers	4.5	4.6	4.9	-0.1	-0.4
SERVICES	89.9	89.6	88.8	0.3	1.1
Health Services	26.3	26.3	25.7	0.0	0.6
Hospitals	11.8	11.8	11.3	0.0	0.5
Educational Services	4.7	4.9	4.0	-0.2	0.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	97.4	97.0	97.7	0.4	-0.3
Total Federal Government	28.4	28.3	30.4	0.1	-2.0
Total State/Local Gover.	69.0	68.7	67.3	0.3	1.7
Total State Government	34.4	34.4	33.6	0.0	0.8
Total Local Government	34.6	34.3	33.7	0.3	0.9

p=preliminary
r=revised

OKLAHOMA CITY METROPOLITAN AREA

(Oklahoma, Canadian, Cleveland, Logan, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties)

The labor force data for the Oklahoma City Metropolitan Statistical Area showed further improvement for the April-May comparison period. A 1,900 gain in employment, combined with a 900 drop in unemployment, brought the jobless rate down to 4.9 percent. This was only the second time since August 1982 that the rate has dipped below the 5 percent level.

While the May figures are still not up to par with the same month last year, key indicators are now pointing toward a more positive trend.

Spurred on by increased seasonal hiring in 7 of the 8 major industrial components, wage and salary jobs moved up to 400,500 in the Oklahoma City area in May. This was a 2,800 rise from the revised April estimate and is basically equal to the historical average gain that normally occurs in this estimation period.

Over 40 percent of the job gain came in Trade, where 1,200 more workers were employed. Increased hiring also pushed Construction up by 500 and Government by 400.

Over the year, nonfarm payrolls have declined 3,200 below last May, but the gap is beginning to narrow.

Several components have not yet recovered to their May 1987 levels, but Manufacturing and Service are several hundred jobs ahead of last year and Construction has pulled even.

Manufacturing wages were unchanged in May for the estimated 34,500 production workers in the Oklahoma City area. Both hours worked and wage rates were stable over the 30-day period for durable and nondurable workers.

Compared to last May, weekly wages for all production workers are averaging $26.00 higher. This increase is primarily because of a 50 cent higher wage rate than was in effect last May.

Substantial increases are apparent in durable goods, while nondurables has seen wage rates and weekly pay fall slightly.

OKLAHOMA CITY
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

ITEM	NUMBER MAY 1988p	 APR 1988r	 MAY 1987r	ABSOLUTE CHANGE APR 88 MAY 88	 MAY 87 MAY 88
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	498,300	497,300	512,800	1,000	-14,500
Unemployment	24,500	25,400	31,600	-900	-7,100
Unemployment Rate	4.9	5.1	6.2	xxx	xxx
Employment	473,800	471,900	481,200	1,900	-7,400

OKLAHOMA CITY
AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRY	WEEKLY EARNINGS MAY 1988p	 APR 1988r	 MAY 1987r	WEEKLY HOURS MAY 1988p	 APR 1988r	 MAY 1987r	HOURLY EARNINGS MAY 1988p	 APR 1988r	 MAY 1987r
ALL MANUFACTURING	481.63	481.82	455.43	41.2	41.5	40.7	11.69	11.61	11.19
Durable Goods	521.67	524.52	481.11	41.7	42.3	40.6	12.51	12.40	11.85
Prim. & Fab. Metals	395.02	414.96	409.96	43.6	45.5	45.1	9.06	9.12	9.09
Machinery	518.20	535.92	498.17	40.9	42.0	40.8	12.67	12.76	12.21
Nondurable Goods	371.45	370.66	390.16	39.6	39.6	41.2	9.38	9.36	9.47
Food & Kindred Products	311.71	312.53	339.63	40.8	40.8	43.1	7.64	7.66	7.88
Printing & Pub.	386.45	386.65	390.66	36.7	37.0	37.1	10.53	10.43	10.53

p=preliminary
r=revised

TULSA
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Number In Thousands			Absolute Change From	
	MAY 1988p	APR 1988r	MAY 1987r	APR 88 MAY 88	MAY 87 APR 88
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	288.7	287.4	289.2	1.3	-0.5
MANUFACTURING	48.0	47.7	47.0	0.3	1.0
DURABLE GOODS	36.7	36.5	35.9	0.2	0.8
Stone,Clay & Glass Products	3.6	3.6	3.8	0.0	-0.2
Primary & Fabricated Metals	10.2	10.2	9.7	0.0	0.5
Primary Metal Industries	1.9	1.9	1.7	0.0	0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	8.3	8.3	8.0	0.0	0.3
Fab. Struc.Metal Products	4.2	4.1	3.9	0.1	0.3
Machinery	12.9	12.8	12.3	0.1	0.6
Mach.Except Electric	9.8	9.6	9.3	0.2	0.5
Const.& Related Machinery	3.9	3.8	3.5	0.1	0.4
Electric & Electronic Equip.	3.1	3.2	3.0	-0.1	0.1
Transportation Equipment	7.2	7.1	7.7	0.1	-0.5
NON-DURABLE GOODS	11.3	11.2	11.1	0.1	0.2
Printing & Publishing	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	2.1	2.0	1.8	0.1	0.3
MINING	14.9	14.8	15.3	0.1	-0.4
CONSTRUCTION	9.6	9.2	10.5	0.4	-0.9
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	23.8	23.8	23.2	0.0	0.6
Transportation	15.8	15.7	15.2	0.1	0.6
Comm.& Public Utilities	8.0	8.1	8.0	-0.1	0.0
TRADE	69.8	68.8	70.1	1.0	-0.3
Wholesale Trade	17.5	17.4	17.5	0.1	0.0
Retail Trade	52.3	51.4	52.6	0.9	-0.3
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	17.1	17.1	17.5	0.0	-0.4
Banking	4.1	4.1	4.6	0.0	-0.5
SERVICES	69.5	69.9	69.9	-0.4	-0.4
Health Services	22.2	22.2	21.8	0.0	0.4
Hospitals	11.7	11.8	11.6	-0.1	0.1
Educational Services	3.9	4.3	4.4	-0.4	-0.5
GOVERNMENT	36.0	36.1	35.7	-0.1	0.3
Federal	4.1	4.1	4.3	0.0	-0.2
State	6.0	6.0	4.6	0.0	1.4
Local	25.9	26.0	26.8	-0.1	-0.9

p=preliminary
r=revised

TULSA METROPOLITAN AREA

(Tulsa, Creek, Osage, Rogers and Wagoner Counties)

Preliminary labor force estimates place the May unemployment rate at 6.8 percent for the Tulsa MSA. The decline from the revised April rate of 7.1 percent resulted from the combination of a 900 decrease in unemployment and an increase of 400 in total employed during the month. While the unemployment rate has declined from 8.7 percent to 6.8 percent over the past year and unemployment receded by 7,300 during the year, the annual employment change was a disappointing 4,200 loss.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment in the Tulsa MSA reached 288,700 during May, or a 1,300 month-to-month job increase. The 1,000 jobs expansion in the trade industry accounted for most of the monthly employment growth, with a majority of these new trade jobs originating in the eating and drinking establishment sector. Other industries with increased May employment were construction (up 400), manufacturing (up 300),and mining and transportation-public utilities (up 100 each). Seasonal cuts in the education service sector were largely responsible for the 400 jobs lost by services, while government employment also slipped 100 lower.

Year-to-year comparisons showed total employment 500 lower than in May, 1987. Three industries recorded employment advances while five industries had lower employment levels than a year ago. The 1,000 annual increase in manufacturing employment occurred primarily in the durable goods sector. The air transportation sector sustained most of the growth for the transportation-public utilities industry. The 300 annual increase in government jobs is attributed to a delay in reporting the usual seasonal reductions in the state education sector, these decreases will not be reflected until next month.

The three industries listed above accounted for a total annual employment gain of 1,900. Corresponding losses in the five remaining industries totaled 2,400 jobs. The construction industry led with losses of 900 over the year. Three industries; mining, services and finance-insurance-real estate, recorded losses of 400 employees each. The retail trade sector was responsible for 300 of these annual losses.

The average weekly earnings for the 30,100 manufacturing productions workers in the Tulsa MSA was $445.67 for May. This is virtually unchanged from the previous month, as were the average weekly hours and average hourly earnings. Average hours and earnings for both durable goods workers and non-durable goods workers also reflected negligible month-to-month changes. The May weekly earnings figure was $12.54 (2.8 percent) higher than that for a year earlier.

TULSA
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	NUMBER			ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
ITEM	MAY 1988p	APR 1988r	MAY 1987r	APR 88 MAY 88	MAY 87 MAY 88
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	338,200	338,700	349,700	-500	-11,500
Unemployment	23,100	24,000	30,400	-900	-7,300
Unemployment Rate	6.8	7.1	8.7	XXX	XXX
Employment	315,100	314,700	319,300	400	-4,200

TULSA
AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRY	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
	MAY 1988p	APR 1988r	MAY 1987r	MAY 1988p	APR 1988r	MAY 1987r	MAY 1988p	APR 1988r	MAY 1987r
ALL MANUFACTURING	445.67	445.94	433.13	41.0	41.1	40.9	10.87	10.85	10.59
Durable goods	460.62	461.61	447.86	41.2	41.4	40.9	11.18	11.15	10.95
Prim & Fab. Metals	395.78	412.37	376.10	41.4	42.6	39.3	9.56	9.68	9.57
Machinery	411.87	412.48	397.07	40.3	40.4	40.6	10.22	10.21	9.78
Non-Durable Goods	377.60	378.00	371.37	40.0	40.0	40.9	9.44	9.45	9.08
Printing & Pub	417.52	402.19	442.55	39.5	37.8	42.8	10.57	10.64	10.34

p=preliminary
r=revised

ENID METROPOLITAN AREA

(Garfield County)

The unemployment rate for the Enid MSA remained unchanged at 5.3 percent during May. Total unemployment also held steady at 1,575, while the 100 decline in total employment was insufficient to trigger a higher unemployment rate. The 650 reduction in unemployment over the year provided the main impetus for the 2 percent decline in the unemployment rate since May, 1987.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment in the Enid MSA grew by 200 during May to a total of 21,900, the same as in May, 1987. Four of eight major industries indicated increased employment for the month, three industries were unchanged, and the service industry contracted by 300 jobs. Seasonal reductions in education services produced most of the services losses. Trade growth of 200 jobs provided increased employment during May, while 100 jobs each were added by the construction, government, and transportation-public utilities industries. In the year-to-year comparisons, total wage and salary employment in all eight major industries were unchanged from the May, 1987 totals.

The labor market in the Enid area is expected to remain sluggish, even with the seasonal employment opportunities offered in agriculture and traditional summer recreational areas.

ENID CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	NUMBER			ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
ITEM	MAY 1988p	APR 1988r	MAY 1987r	APR 88 MAY 88	MAY 87 MAY 88
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	29,625	29,725	30,500	-100	-875
Unemployment	1,575	1,575	2,225	0	-650
Unemployment Rate	5.3	5.3	7.3	xxx	xxx
Employment	28,050	28,150	28,275	-100	-225

ENID NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

	NUMBER IN THOUSANDS			ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
Industry	MAY 1988p	APR 1988r	MAY 1987r	APR 88 MAY 88	MAY 87 MAY 88
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	21.9	21.7	21.9	0.2	0.0
MANUFACTURING	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
DURABLE GOODS	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.0	-0.1
NON-DURABLE GOODS	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.1
MINING	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
CONSTRUCTION	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.0
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	2.2	2.1	2.2	0.1	0.0
TRADE	6.4	6.2	6.4	0.2	0.0
Wholesale Trade	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.0	-0.1
Retail Trade	5.0	4.8	4.9	0.2	0.1
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
SERVICES	5.4	5.7	5.4	-0.3	0.0
GOVERNMENT	3.6	3.5	3.6	0.1	0.0
Federal	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
State	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.0
Local	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0

p=preliminary
r=revised

LAWTON METROPOLITAN AREA

(Comanche County)

Labor force data for May in the Lawton Metropolitan Area estimated a 425 increase in the employment level and a 125 decrease in the number of jobless.

This combination produced a 5.2 percent unemployment rate for May compared to the revised 5.5 percent rate in April. It is estimated increased hiring for the wheat harvest was primarily responsible for the seasonal rise in employment and the lower level of jobless workers.

Unemployment stands 200 higher than last May and total employment still lags by 425. Recent indications show this is probably an aberration to the more positive recent employment trends.

Total non-farm wage and salary employment gained 200 in May, compared to the revised April estimate. Increases of 100 each was estimated in service and government, with all other industrial components remaining level with the April estimates. Yearly comparisons show a decline of 400 in wage and salary jobs compared to the same month last year.

LAWTON
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	NUMBER			ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
ITEM	MAY 1988p	APR 1988r	MAY 1987r	APR 88 MAY 88	MAY 87 MAY 88
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	50,150	49,850	50,375	300	-225
Unemployment	2,625	2,750	2,425	-125	200
Unemployment Rate	5.2	5.5	4.8	xxx	xxx
Employment	47,525	47,100	47,950	425	-425

LAWTON
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

	NUMBER IN THOUSANDS			ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
Industry	MAY 1988p	APR 1988r	MAY 1987r	APR 88 MAY 88	MAY 87 MAY 88
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	34.0	33.8	34.4	0.2	-0.4
MANUFACTURING	3.4	3.4	3.5	0.0	-0.1
DURABLE GOODS	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	-0.1
NON-DURABLE GOODS	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
MINING	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	-0.1
CONSTRUCTION	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.0	-0.1
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	1.2	1.2	1.6	0.0	-0.4
TRADE	8.6	8.6	8.6	0.0	0.0
Wholesale Trade	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	7.6	7.6	7.6	0.0	0.0
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	1.5	1.5	1.6	0.0	-0.1
SERVICES	5.9	5.8	5.7	0.1	0.2
GOVERNMENT	12.0	11.9	11.8	0.1	0.2
Federal	5.6	5.6	5.8	0.0	-0.2
State	1.4	1.3	1.1	0.1	0.3
Local	5.0	5.0	4.9	0.0	0.1

p=preliminary
r=revised

Please send comments, questions or address changes to Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research Department, Room 310, Will Rogers Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105. Phone (405) 557-7260.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET

JUNE 1988

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The Oklahoma Labor Market provides information from household and industry surveys. Employment, unemployment, hours and earnings data is compiled and analyzed.

BERNICE STREET, DIRECTOR
RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

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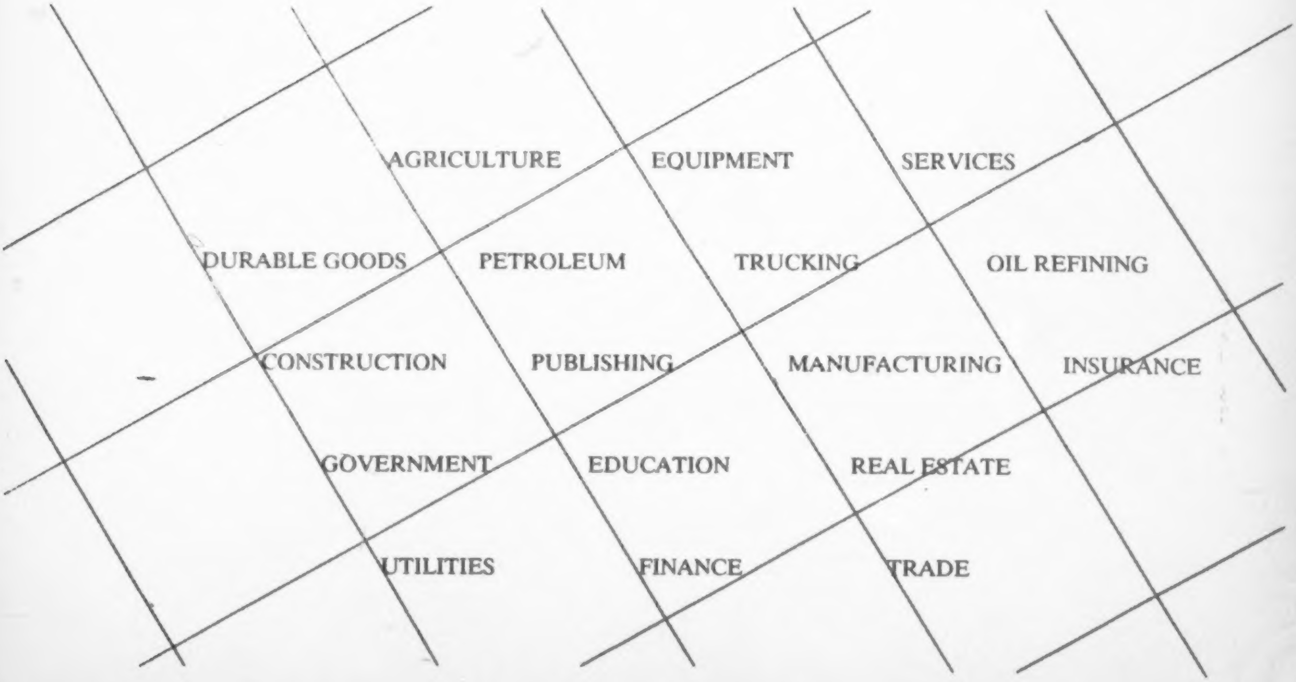
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WORKER TOTALS HIGHER

Positive employment trends continued statewide in June as an estimated 1,435,200 were gainfully employed, according to the latest estimates. The impetus for the 1,800 gain over the revised May level was primarily provided by increased seasonal hiring by agriculture and expansion in the private sector of the payroll series.

Total civilian employment remains 37,000 below the year-ago total, a 2.5 percent drop.

A slight downturn in the number of unemployed, combined with a stable labor force, produced a 6.1 percent jobless rate. This was a small decrease from the revised May rate, but a substantial improvement over the 7.7 percent unemployment rate posted in June 1987.

Due to later than normal closing of secondary schools and universities, the labor force levels and jobless rates were not impacted from the influx of students and recent graduates.

PAYROLL JOBS CONTINUE CLIMB

Total wage and salary employment totaled 1,108,200 in June, up 4,900 from the previous month. The private sector created 11,400 new jobs to offset a normal seasonal drop of 6,500 in the public sector.

In the private sector, services led the way with an increase of 4,900, pushed higher by health service expansion and seasonally. Another area displaying strength during the month was wholesale-retail trade, up 2,700. Manufacturing and construction, experiencing increases in new orders, gained 1,900 and 1,000 jobs respectively. The other three major components of the private sector expanded in the 100-500 level.

Government had a normal seasonal contraction of 6,500; centered almost entirely at the state and local government levels.

The nonfarm wage and salary level is down 6,100 from the corresponding estimate for June of last year. Six of the eight major industrial divisions show over-the-year declines. However, service and manufacturing have made substantial employment gains during the past twelve months.

Trade continues to record the greatest yearly loss, down 3,500. The other five major divisions had job losses ranging downward from 3,000 in finance-insurance-real estate to 1,700 in construction.

PRODUCTION WORKERS HOLD GAINS

Oklahoma production workers in manufacturing plants, currently estimated to number 113,300, earned an average of $423.53 per week in June. This was off $1.03 from the revised May estimate as the workweek fell slightly and the hourly wage rate was unchanged.

Contrary to the more recent monthly trends, durable goods dropped $6.66 an average, while nondurables moved up by $7.76.

Compared to June 1987, the average weekly paycheck for all manufacturing production workers was almost $7.00 higher in the current survey month. This overall upward trend did not prevail in both the durable and nondurable sectors.

Durables moved up $11.00 due to a 30 cent per hour increase in wage rates, while nondurables slipped $2.00 as wage rates fell 6 cents over the year.

Hours and earnings surveyed in five non-manufacturing industries exhibit mixed trends on both monthly and yearly analysis. Wage rates over the year moved up in three industries, but down in retail trade and construction.

JOBLESS RATES TREND DOWNWARD

While we would normally expect a seasonal rise in jobless rates during the month of June, due to a rising labor force; this year is different. Unemployment rates actually fell in 38 counties, rose in 30, and were unchanged in 9 others.Lower rates were also estimated in all 4 of the Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

Only 5 counties now register double-digit jobless rates compared to 16 at the same time last year. Also, 30 counties are now below the June statewide rate of 6.1 percent.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS - 118.0

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (UNADJUSTED)	
UNITED STATES	5.5%
OKLAHOMA	6.1%
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	4.9%
TULSA MSA	6.9%
LAWTON MSA	5.2%
ENID MSA	4.9%

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS IN MANUFACTURING (UNADJUSTED)	
UNITED STATES	41.1
OKLAHOMA	41.0
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	41.9
TULSA MSA	40.6

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS
OKLAHOMA MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

	PRODUCTION WORKERS	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JUN 1988p	JUN 1988p	MAY 1988r	JUN 1987r	JUN 1988p	MAY 1988r	JUN 1987r	JUN 1988p	MAY 1988r	JUN 1987r
ALL MANUFACTURING	113.3	423.53	424.56	416.56	41.0	41.1	41.0	10.33	10.33	10.16
Durable Goods	72.5	452.47	459.13	441.31	40.8	41.4	40.9	11.09	11.09	10.79
Stone,Clay & Glass	8.3	477.73	493.68	456.04	43.0	44.0	41.8	11.11	11.22	10.91
Primary Metal Ind.	3.4	466.98	441.63	443.98	43.0	41.9	43.4	10.86	10.54	10.23
Fab.Metal Products	10.7	369.15	368.83	363.08	40.7	40.8	41.4	9.07	9.04	8.77
Fab.Struct.Metals	4.5	379.03	372.50	359.21	40.8	40.8	43.7	9.29	9.13	8.22
Mach.Except Elect.	21.5	453.05	457.45	452.38	41.0	41.7	42.2	11.05	10.97	10.72
Oil Field Machinery	3.8	393.50	401.53	382.84	37.8	40.6	36.6	10.41	9.89	10.46
Elec.& Elec. Equip.	5.9	440.08	433.31	435.24	40.9	39.9	40.3	10.76	10.86	10.80
Transport. Equip.	15.9	548.66	567.77	515.10	39.5	40.7	38.7	13.89	13.95	13.31
Instr./Related Prod	1.9	459.69	469.48	479.88	44.5	44.5	45.4	10.33	10.55	10.57
Non-Durable Goods	40.8	371.21	363.45	373.68	41.2	40.7	41.2	9.01	8.93	9.07
Food & Kindred Prod	8.6	355.45	340.80	319.14	44.1	42.6	41.5	8.06	8.00	7.69
Apparel & Other Text.	7.8	196.63	195.00	187.36	37.1	37.5	37.1	5.30	5.20	5.05
Paper & Allied Prod.	2.8	430.27	410.52	433.04	40.9	41.3	41.4	10.52	9.94	10.46
Printing & Publish.	5.4	411.08	365.98	425.52	43.0	39.1	43.2	9.56	9.36	9.85
Newspapers & Period.	1.7	323.70	327.80	392.24	35.3	35.4	39.5	9.17	9.26	9.93
Petroleum Refining	3.9	535.50	530.01	526.67	42.0	41.7	41.7	12.75	12.71	12.63
Non-Manufacturing										
Oil & Gas Extract.	19.3	479.26	475.59	468.57	42.3	42.2	42.1	11.33	11.27	11.13
Construction	26.9	437.70	446.48	417.01	39.9	40.7	37.4	10.97	10.97	11.15
Public Utilities	21.8	502.54	499.90	515.90	40.3	39.3	41.4	12.47	12.72	12.45
Wholesale Trade	46.5	390.83	373.86	369.60	41.8	39.9	40.0	9.35	9.37	9.24
*Retail Trade	117.5	195.55	190.95	195.58	31.9	31.1	30.8	6.13	6.14	6.35

**Excludes eating and drinking establishments.*

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
SUMMARY TABLE

(*By Place of Residence)

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	JUN 1988p	MAY 1988r	JUN 1987r	MAY 88 JUN 88	MAY 88 JUN 88	JUN 87 JUN 88
Total Civilian Labor Force	1,527.7	1,527.6	1,594.4	0.0	0.1	-66.7
Unemployment	92.5	94.2	122.2	-1.8	-1.7	-29.7
Unemployment Rate	6.1	6.2	7.7	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	1,435.2	1,433.4	1,472.2	0.1	1.8	-37.0
Domestic Service- Self-Employed- Unpaid Family Workers	143.5	143.2	139.6	0.2	0.3	3.9
Idled by Labor Disputes	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	-0.7

**Labor force data refers to place of residence, as required by the U. S Department of Labor. As a result, these estimates remove the effect of multiple jobholders and nonresident commuters included in wage and salary employment on a place-of-work basis. Workers idled by labor disputes are counted in total employment.*

p = preliminary
r = revised

NON-AGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

(By place of Work)

INDUSTRY	NUMBER (In Thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	JUN 1988p	MAY 1988r	JUN 1987r	MAY 88 JUN 88	MAY 88 JUN 88	JUN 87 JUN 88
Total Wage & Salary Workers	1,108.2	1,103.3	1,114.3	0.4	4.9	-6.1
Manufacturing	157.9	156.0	154.4	1.2	1.9	3.5
Durable Goods	97.5	96.7	95.2	0.8	0.8	2.3
Lumber & Wood Prod.	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.6	0.1	0.1
Stone,Clay & Glass Prod.	10.0	10.0	10.5	0.0	0.0	-0.5
Primary Metal Industries	4.2	4.2	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Fabricated Metal Prod.	14.3	14.1	14.0	1.4	0.2	0.3
Fab.Struct.Metal Prod.	6.5	6.4	6.5	1.6	0.1	0.0
Machinery Exc.Electrical	30.7	30.4	29.0	1.0	0.3	1.7
Constr. & Related Mach.	10.2	10.1	9.1	1.0	0.1	1.1
Oil Field Machinery	6.4	6.4	5.4	0.0	0.0	1.0
Gen.Industrial Mach.	4.9	4.9	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.5
Elect.& Electronic Equip.	8.9	8.8	8.9	1.1	0.1	0.0
Transportation Equip.	19.6	19.5	19.5	0.5	0.1	0.1
Motor Vehicle & Equip.	11.2	11.2	11.4	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Aircraft & Parts	7.5	7.5	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.1
Instruments & Rel.Prod.	2.8	2.8	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.1
Non-Durable Goods	60.4	59.3	59.2	1.9	1.1	1.2
Food & Kindred Prod.	14.3	13.9	13.7	2.9	0.4	0.6
Apparel & Textile Prod.	8.8	8.7	8.4	1.1	0.1	0.4
Paper & Allied Prod.	3.5	3.4	3.4	2.9	0.1	0.1
Printing & Publishing	10.9	10.9	11.2	0.0	0.0	-0.3
Newspapers & Period.	5.5	5.5	6.0	0.0	0.0	-0.5
Petroleum & Coal Prod.	7.3	7.2	7.4	1.4	0.1	-0.1
Petroleum Refining	6.6	6.5	6.7	1.5	0.1	-0.1
Rubber/Misc.Plast.Prod.	11.2	11.0	10.7	1.8	0.2	0.5
Tires & Inner Tubes	6.1	6.0	5.7	1.7	0.1	0.4
Non-Manufacturing	950.3	947.3	959.9	0.3	3.0	-9.6
Mining	43.2	43.1	45.3	0.2	0.1	-2.1
Oil & Gas Extraction	40.7	40.7	42.6	0.0	0.0	-1.9
Construction	33.4	32.4	35.1	3.1	1.0	-1.7
HV Const.Contractors	7.5	7.7	8.0	-2.6	-0.2	-0.5
Transp.& Pub. Utilities	61.6	61.3	63.4	0.5	0.3	-1.8
Transportation	33.6	33.3	33.8	0.9	0.3	-0.2
Railroad Transportation	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Trucking & Warehousing	16.0	15.7	16.3	1.9	0.3	-0.3
Pipe Lines,exc.Nat.Gas	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.1
Comm.&Elec/Gas/San Service	28.0	28.0	29.6	0.0	0.0	-1.6
Wholesale & Retail Trade	267.5	264.8	271.0	1.0	2.7	-3.5
Wholesale Trade	59.9	59.1	59.7	1.4	0.8	0.2
Retail Trade	207.6	205.7	211.3	0.9	1.9	-3.7
Gen.Merchandise Stores	27.8	27.9	28.7	-0.4	-0.1	-0.9
Department Stores	11.5	11.5	11.8	0.0	0.0	-0.3
Food Stores	36.9	36.0	36.6	2.5	0.9	0.3
Auto.Dlrs/Ser.Station	25.4	24.9	25.5	2.0	0.5	-0.1
Apparel & Acces.Stores	12.2	12.2	12.7	0.0	0.0	-0.5
Fin,Insur.& Real Estate	57.2	56.7	60.2	0.9	0.5	-3.0
Banking	18.6	18.4	19.7	1.1	0.2	-1.1
Credit Agenc.OT Banks	9.4	9.4	9.6	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Insurance Carriers	8.0	7.9	8.9	1.3	0.1	-0.9
Services	241.2	236.3	235.4	2.1	4.9	5.8
Hotels & Lodging Places	12.3	12.1	12.2	1.7	0.2	0.1
Personal Services	12.5	12.4	12.4	0.8	0.1	0.1
Motion Pictures	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Health Services	76.0	75.2	73.6	1.1	0.8	2.4
Hospitals	29.9	29.5	28.9	1.4	0.4	1.0
Educational Services	11.6	12.0	11.9	-3.3	-0.4	-0.3
Government, Total	246.2	252.7	249.5	-2.6	-6.5	-3.3
Federal Government	50.1	50.2	52.9	-0.2	-0.1	-2.8
State and Local Government	196.1	202.5	196.6	-3.2	-6.4	-0.5
*State Government	67.4	72.0	64.6	-6.4	-4.6	2.8
Local Government	128.7	130.5	132.0	-1.4	-1.8	-3.3

p=preliminary
r=revised

* Employment levels for State Government as measured by full-time (FTE) are as follows; JUN, 1988 = 59,223 A FTE is based on a 40-hour work week and an average 173-hour work month. The FTE count is determined by dividing total person-hours worked per month by 173.

JUNE 1988
OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE DATA
METROPOLITAN AREAS AND COUNTIES

	AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	JUN 88	MAY 8	JUN 87
	U. S.	116,209,000	6,819,000	123,028,000	5.5	5.4	6.3
	OKLAHOMA	1,435,200	92,500	1,527,700	6.1	6.2	7.7
	COUNTIES						
1	ADAIR	7,510	600	8,110	7.4	6.9	7.9
2	ALFALFA	3,190	90	3,280	2.7	2.7	2.5
3	ATOKA	7,830	520	8,350	6.2	6.3	8.0
4	BEAVER	2,760	110	2,870	3.8	3.8	3.7
5	BECKHAM	7,020	660	7,680	8.6	8.9	11.1
6	BLAINE	5,990	270	6,260	4.3	3.9	5.9
7	BRYAN	13,610	860	14,470	5.9	5.8	7.4
8	CADDO	11,170	1,240	12,410	10.0	9.5	9.9
9	CANADIAN	34,125	1,675	35,800	4.7	5.3	6.7
10	CARTER	19,100	1,350	20,450	6.6	6.3	9.4
11	CHEROKEE	14,740	1,240	15,980	7.8	8.0	9.5
12	CHOCTAW	4,710	510	5,220	9.8	10.2	13.7
13	CIMARRON	1,610	80	1,690	4.7	4.8	4.5
14	CLEVELAND	81,200	3,725	84,925	4.4	4.5	5.6
15	COAL	2,320	310	2,630	11.8	12.4	12.5
16	COMANCHE	47,675	2,600	50,275	5.2	5.3	5.1
17	COTTON	2,980	140	3,120	4.5	4.8	4.1
18	CRAIG	6,200	420	6,620	6.3	6.4	8.6
19	CREEK	26,375	2,475	28,850	8.6	8.3	10.1
20	CUSTER	12,850	590	13,440	4.4	4.4	6.4
21	DELAWARE	11,310	660	11,970	5.5	6.0	7.6
22	DEWEY	2,110	80	2,190	3.7	4.4	7.7
23	ELLIS	3,020	110	3,130	3.5	3.5	4.2
24	GARFIELD	28,425	1,450	29,875	4.9	5.3	7.1
25	GARVIN	11,800	800	12,600	6.3	6.3	9.3
26	GRADY	16,060	1,320	17,380	7.6	7.6	9.7
27	GRANT	2,800	80	2,880	2.8	2.4	4.3
28	GREER	2,780	120	2,900	4.1	3.5	4.1
29	HARMON	1,690	140	1,830	7.7	10.1	6.3
30	HARPER	2,160	70	2,230	3.1	3.5	3.2
31	HASKELL	3,750	540	4,290	12.6	11.3	15.3
32	HUGHES	4,410	650	5,060	12.8	15.0	15.9
33	JACKSON	10,260	690	10,950	6.3	6.0	6.9
34	JEFFERSON	3,520	180	3,700	4.9	5.9	9.0
35	JOHNSTON	3,540	220	3,760	5.9	5.1	7.5
36	KAY	24,750	1,225	25,975	4.7	5.0	6.6
37	KINGFISHER	6,160	300	6,460	4.6	4.6	7.5
38	KIOWA	4,940	270	5,210	5.2	4.3	5.0
39	LATIMER	4,160	340	4,500	7.6	8.1	11.8
40	LEFLORE	18,160	1,430	19,590	7.3	7.2	8.7
41	LINCOLN	11,250	910	12,160	7.5	7.6	10.1
42	LOGAN	13,450	660	14,110	4.7	4.8	5.3
43	LOVE	3,710	180	3,890	4.6	4.7	6.4
44	McCLAIN	10,750	640	11,390	5.6	5.4	6.4
45	McCURTAIN	13,870	1,070	14,940	7.2	7.0	9.7

COUNTIES	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	JUN 88	MAY 88	JUN 87
46 McINTOSH	6,790	360	7,150	5.0	4.6	5.8
47 MAJOR	3,360	220	3,580	6.1	5.6	6.7
48 MARSHALL	4,350	260	4,610	5.6	5.6	7.1
49 MAYES	13,190	1,290	14,480	8.9	8.5	10.6
50 MURRAY	5,470	410	5,880	7.0	8.2	9.4
51 MUSKOGEE	29,100	2,675	31,775	8.4	8.8	9.0
52 NOBLE	4,810	230	5,040	4.6	5.2	6.7
53 NOWATA	3,940	370	4,310	8.6	7.9	10.8
54 OKFUSKEE	5,360	410	5,770	7.1	7.5	7.4
55 OKLAHOMA	312,625	16,275	328,900	4.9	5.1	6.1
56 OKMULGEE	13,700	1,500	15,200	9.9	10.5	9.9
57 OSAGE	16,025	1,025	17,050	6.0	6.4	7.8
58 OTTAWA	10,975	1,025	12,000	8.5	8.3	14.7
59 PAWNEE	6,900	620	7,520	8.2	7.7	10.9
60 PAYNE	29,025	1,325	30,350	4.4	4.1	5.4
61 PITTSBURG	16,300	1,825	18,125	10.1	10.4	12.2
62 PONTOTOC	16,370	1,050	17,420	6.0	6.5	7.1
63 POTTAWATOMIE	25,550	1,600	27,150	5.9	5.8	8.6
64 PUSHMATAHA	4,430	270	4,700	5.7	5.4	7.4
65 ROGER MILLS	1,840	200	2,040	9.8	6.0	12.2
66 ROGERS	22,460	2,070	24,530	8.4	9.1	9.7
67 SEMINOLE	9,230	910	10,140	9.0	10.4	12.6
68 SEQUOYAH	17,100	910	18,010	5.1	5.4	6.2
69 STEPHENS	16,070	1,180	17,250	6.8	6.7	10.7
70 TEXAS	8,260	400	8,660	4.6	4.5	7.9
71 TILLMAN	4,410	320	4,730	6.8	6.5	7.5
72 TULSA	235,000	16,575	251,575	6.6	6.7	8.4
73 WAGONER	19,200	1,330	20,530	6.5	6.6	8.3
74 WASHINGTON	23,270	1,120	24,390	4.6	4.6	6.1
75 WASHITA	5,050	340	5,390	6.3	5.7	9.8
76 WOODS	5,150	140	5,290	2.6	2.2	2.9
77 WOODWARD	8,180	660	8,840	7.5	7.6	9.0
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	477,700	24,600	502,300	4.9	5.0	6.2
TULSA MSA	319,000	23,500	342,500	6.9	7.0	8.6

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

A -NORTHWEST	33,300	1,600	34,900	4.6
B -SOUTHWEST	46,400	3,000	49,400	6.1
C -NORTH CENTRAL	79,500	3,900	83,400	4.7
D -SOUTH CENTRAL	112,600	7,600	120,200	6.3
E -CENTRAL	371,600	18,900	390,500	4.8
F -TULSA	277,400	20,100	297,500	6.8
G -EAST CENTRAL	91,700	6,400	98,100	6.5
H -SOUTHERN	88,100	6,000	94,100	6.4
I -NORTHEAST	91,300	6,900	98,200	7.0
J -EASTERN	108,100	8,600	116,700	7.4
K -SOUTHEAST	65,400	6,000	71,400	8.4
L -CLEVELAND	69,800	3,400	73,200	4.6

OKLAHOMA CITY
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Number In Thousands			Absolute Change From	
	JUN 1988p	MAY 1988r	JUN 1987r	MAY 88 JUN 88	JUN 87 JUN 88
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	398.8	400.2	404.2	-1.4	-5.4
MANUFACTURING	47.4	47.1	47.2	0.3	0.2
DURABLE GOODS	32.5	32.4	32.4	0.1	0.1
Primary & Fabricated Metals	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0
Fab.Struc.Metal Products	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Machinery	13.6	13.6	13.8	0.0	-0.2
Mach. Except Electric	10.7	10.7	10.9	0.0	-0.2
Electric & Electronic Equip.	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0
Transportation Equipment	10.3	10.3	10.0	0.0	0.3
NON-DURABLE GOODS	14.9	14.7	14.8	0.2	0.1
Food and Kindred Products	5.3	5.2	5.2	0.1	0.1
Printing & Publishing	4.2	4.2	4.3	0.0	-0.1
MINING	11.0	11.0	11.1	0.0	-0.1
CONSTRUCTION	12.9	12.5	13.0	0.4	-0.1
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	19.2	19.0	20.1	0.2	-0.9
Transportation	9.5	9.3	9.5	0.2	0.0
Comm. & Public Utilities	9.7	9.7	10.6	0.0	-0.9
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	99.4	99.7	101.0	-0.3	-1.6
Wholesale Trade	22.6	22.3	22.5	0.3	0.1
Retail Trade	76.8	77.4	78.5	-0.6	-1.7
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	24.0	23.8	25.2	0.2	-1.2
Banking	5.7	5.6	6.3	0.1	-0.6
Credit Agencies Other Than Bank	4.1	4.1	4.0	0.0	0.1
Insurance Carriers	4.6	4.5	4.9	0.1	-0.3
SERVICES	90.3	90.1	90.2	0.2	0.1
Health Services	26.4	26.3	25.7	0.1	0.7
Hospitals	11.9	11.7	11.4	0.2	0.5
Educational Services	3.8	4.7	3.8	-0.9	0.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	94.6	97.0	96.4	-2.4	-1.8
Total Federal Government	28.4	28.4	30.4	0.0	-2.0
Total State/Local Gover.	66.2	68.6	66.0	-2.4	0.2
Total State Government	33.2	34.4	31.9	-1.2	1.3
Total Local Government	33.0	34.2	34.1	-1.2	-1.1

p=preliminary

r=revised

OKLAHOMA CITY METROPOLITAN AREA

(Oklahoma, Canadian, Cleveland, Logan, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties)

Total employment in the Oklahoma City Metropolitan Area increased by 3,200 in June, unemployment dropped another 600, and the labor force total expanded by 2,600. These changes are historically and seasonally consistent with patterns established in prior years.

The resulting unemployment rate of 4.9 percent was slightly lower than the revised May rate, and well below the 6.2 percent posted in June of 1987.

Employment was off only 1.4 percent from the June level of last year, while the number of unemployed has been reduced a strong 23.4 percent.

Total non-agricultural employment, estimated by the June survey of the payroll series, totaled 398,800, down 1,400 since May.

Construction was the leading gainer as hiring increased in special trades to finish ongoing projects. Manufacturing also showed strength based on increased orders for both durable and nondurable goods.

Even so, these gains were more than offset by the normal seasonal drops in education employment at the state and local government level and the contraction of educational services in the service industry.

Annual comparison shows a 5,400 job loss in June when looking at the corresponding month of 1987. In specific industries, government fell 1,800; trade is off by 1,600; and finance-insurance-real estate is down by 1,200.

Average weekly wages for the estimated 34,700 manufacturing production workers rose $4.00 over the month and stands $21.00 more than June of last year. The monthly increase was due to a longer workweek, while the yearly jump was caused by a 2.6 percent rise in hourly wage rates.

The weekly income gains accrued to the durable goods workers, but nondurables (over the year) experienced a slight regression.

OKLAHOMA CITY
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	NUMBER			ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
ITEM	JUN 1988p	MAY 1988r	JUN 1987r	MAY 88 JUN 88	JUN 87 JUN 88
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	502,300	499,700	516,400	2,600	-14,100
Unemployment	24,600	25,200	32,100	-600	-7,500
Unemployment Rate	4.9	5.0	6.2	xxx	xxx
Employment	477,700	474,500	484,300	3,200	-6,600

OKLAHOMA CITY
AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRY	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JUN 1988p	MAY 1988r	JUN 1987r	JUN 1988p	MAY 1988r	JUN 1987r	JUN 1988p	MAY 1988r	JUN 1987r
ALL MANUFACTURING	482.69	478.88	461.85	41.9	41.0	41.2	11.52	11.68	11.21
Durable Goods	515.43	520.42	485.17	41.5	41.6	40.6	12.42	12.51	11.95
Prim. & Fab. Metals	417.70	392.84	400.50	45.8	42.7	44.5	9.12	9.20	9.00
Machinery	516.38	516.98	515.39	40.5	40.9	41.1	12.75	12.64	12.54
Nondurable Goods	397.38	370.12	400.18	43.1	39.5	42.8	9.22	9.37	9.35
Food & Kindred Products	329.87	311.76	309.00	44.1	40.7	41.2	7.48	7.66	7.50
Printing & Pub.	521.27	386.40	468.31	48.9	36.8	44.9	10.66	10.50	10.43

p = preliminary
r = revised

TULSA
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Number In Thousands			Absolute Change From	
	JUN 1988p	MAY 1988r	JUN 1987r	MAY 88 JUN 88	JUN 87 JUN 88
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	290.6	288.8	290.8	1.8	-0.2
MANUFACTURING	48.3	47.9	46.8	0.4	1.5
DURABLE GOODS	36.9	36.7	35.5	0.2	1.4
Stone,Clay & Glass Products	3.8	3.6	3.8	0.2	0.0
Primary & Fabricated Metals	10.4	10.2	9.7	0.2	0.7
Primary Metal Industries	1.9	1.9	1.7	0.0	0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	8.5	8.3	8.0	0.2	0.5
Fab. Struc.Metal Products	4.3	4.2	3.9	0.1	0.4
Machinery	12.9	12.9	12.1	0.0	0.8
Mach.Except Electric	9.8	9.7	9.1	0.1	0.7
Const.& Related Machinery	3.8	3.8	3.4	0.0	0.4
Electric & Electronic Equip.	3.1	3.2	3.0	-0.1	0.1
Transportation Equipment	7.1	7.2	7.4	-0.1	-0.3
NON-DURABLE GOODS	11.4	11.2	11.3	0.2	0.1
Printing & Publishing	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	2.1	2.0	1.9	0.1	0.2
MINING	15.0	14.7	15.4	0.3	-0.4
CONSTRUCTION	9.9	9.7	10.6	0.2	-0.7
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	24.1	24.0	23.3	0.1	0.8
Transportation	15.9	15.9	15.3	0.0	0.6
Comm.& Public Utilities	8.2	8.1	8.0	0.1	0.2
TRADE	69.7	69.7	70.6	0.0	-0.9
Wholesale Trade	17.6	17.6	17.6	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	52.1	52.1	53.0	0.0	-0.9
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	17.3	17.1	17.6	0.2	-0.3
Banking	4.2	4.1	4.6	0.1	-0.4
SERVICES	70.9	69.7	70.2	1.2	0.7
Health Services	22.5	22.2	22.1	0.3	0.4
Hospitals	11.8	11.9	11.8	-0.1	0.0
Educational Services	3.6	3.9	4.1	-0.3	-0.5
GOVERNMENT	35.4	36.0	36.3	-0.6	-0.9
Federal	4.1	4.1	4.3	0.0	-0.2
State	5.8	6.0	4.6	-0.2	1.2
Local	25.5	25.9	27.4	-0.4	-1.9

p=preliminary
r=revised

TULSA METROPOLITAN AREA

(Tulsa, Creek, Osage, Rogers and Wagoner Counties)

Employment in the Tulsa Metropolitan Area totaled 319,000 in June, up 3,300 from the revised May estimate. This latest estimate falls short of the year earlier total of 325,600 by 6,600 jobs. Unemployment continued its decline, dropping another 200 to 23,500 for the month and plunging by 7,200 from last year's total. The effect of these changes in unemployment and employment levels was an unemployment rate of 6.9 percent, down 0.1 percent from last month and significantly lower than last year's 8.6 percent rate.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment in the Tulsa area reached 290,600 in June, reflecting a net monthly gain of 1,800 jobs. Month-to-month employment increases occurred in six of the eight major industry groups, while only one industry showed a net loss. Services employment surged to 1,200 higher for the month as seasonal increases in business services, membership organizations, and recreation services contributed the largest share of new jobs growth. Employment expansion ranging between 100 and 400 jobs occurred in five of the remaining industries, while trade employment was unchanged, and government employment declined by 600 since May following normal summer reductions in state and local education sectors.

The current nonagricultural employment level was 200 lower than that in June 1987. Three industries showed employment growth, while five industries reflected year-to-year job losses. Both the durable goods manufacturing sector and the transportation sector expanded at an annual rate of 3.9 percent. Employment declined in the construction industry at a 6.6 percent annual rate.

Average weekly earnings for the 30,600 manufacturing production workers in the Tulsa MSA declined by five dollars since May due to a one-half hour reduction in average weekly hours during June. Average hourly earnings were up only one cent. An annual average weekly earnings increase of nearly eleven dollars was indicated and could be attributed to the 27 cent increase in hourly earnings. Nondurable goods workers hourly pay increased almost three times that of durable goods workers over the past year.

TULSA
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

ITEM	NUMBER JUN 1988p	 MAY 1988r	 JUN 1987r	ABSOLUTE CHANGE MAY 88 JUN 88	 JUN 87 JUN 88
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	342,500	339,400	356,300	3,100	-13,800
Unemployment	23,500	23,700	30,700	-200	-7,200
Unemployment Rate	6.9	7.0	8.6	XXX	XXX
Employment	319,000	315,700	325,600	3,300	-6,600

TULSA
AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRY	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JUN 1988p	MAY 1988r	JUN 1987r	JUN 1988p	MAY 1988r	JUN 1987r	JUN 1988p	MAY 1988r	JUN 1987r
ALL MANUFACTURING	438.07	443.06	427.11	40.6	41.1	40.6	10.79	10.78	10.52
Durable goods	450.55	459.67	442.13	40.7	41.3	40.6	11.07	11.13	10.89
Prim & Fab. Metals	389.79	395.73	378.39	41.6	41.7	40.6	9.37	9.49	9.32
Machinery	408.64	412.89	389.86	40.3	40.4	39.3	10.14	10.22	9.92
Non-Durable Goods	382.30	367.43	368.02	40.2	40.2	40.8	9.51	9.14	9.02
Printing & Pub	403.92	398.15	432.13	37.4	38.1	43.3	10.80	10.45	9.98

p = preliminary
r = revised

ENID METROPOLITAN AREA

(Garfield County)

The unemployment rate in the Enid MSA fell to its lowest rate in six years. The 4.9 percent rate resulted from an employment increase of 300, combined with an unemployment decline of 125 during the May to June measurement period. Unemployment has decreased by 34 percent over the past year, while total employment has also fallen to 475 fewer than in June 1987.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment remained at 21,900 for June, unchanged from the revised May estimate and 300 fewer than a year ago. Trade and services added 100 employees each during the month. Offsetting these gains were losses of 100 jobs each in government and mining. Mining employment was also 200 lower for the year and transportation-public utilities had 100 fewer employees than last year.

ENID
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	NUMBER			ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
ITEM	JUN 1988p	MAY 1988r	JUN 1987r	MAY 88 JUN 88	JUN 87 JUN 88
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	29,875	29,700	31,100	175	-1,225
Unemployment	1,450	1,575	2,200	-125	-750
Unemployment Rate	4.9	5.3	7.1	xxx	xxx
Employment	28,425	28,125	28,900	300	-475

ENID
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

	NUMBER IN THOUSANDS			ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
Industry	JUN 1988p	MAY 1988r	JUN 1987r	MAY 88 JUN 88	JUN 87 JUN 88
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	21.9	21.9	22.2	0.0	-0.3
MANUFACTURING	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
DURABLE GOODS	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.0	-0.1
NON-DURABLE GOODS	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.1
MINING	0.9	1.0	1.1	-0.1	-0.2
CONSTRUCTION	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	2.2	2.2	2.3	0.0	-0.1
TRADE	6.5	6.4	6.5	0.1	0.0
Wholesale Trade	1.6	1.4	1.7	0.2	-0.1
Retail Trade	4.9	5.0	4.8	-0.1	0.1
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
SERVICES	5.5	5.4	5.5	0.1	0.0
GOVERNMENT	3.5	3.6	3.5	-0.1	0.0
Federal	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
State	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Local	2.2	2.3	2.2	-0.1	0.0

p=preliminary
r=revised

LAWTON METROPOLITAN AREA

(Comanche County)

The unemployment rate for June in the Lawton Metropolitan Area stood at 5.2 percent according to the preliminary estimate. This is one-tenth percent below the revised May rate, but one-tenth percent higher than the June 1987 rate.

Employment rose 75 and unemployment fell by the same number , leaving the total labor force unchanged from June. The employment level is still 250 below the June 1987 level.

At 33,800, the non-agricultural wage and salary level remains almost on the same plateau with the revised May estimate. The net decline of 100 was centered in the educational reduction in government, but was nearly offset by 100 job increases in both service and manufacturing.

The over-the-year drop of 200 is attributed entirely to a decline in the transportation-public utility industry.

LAWTON
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

ITEM	NUMBER JUN 1988p	 MAY 1988r	 JUN 1987r	ABSOLUTE CHANGE MAY 88 JUN 88	 JUN 87 JUN 88
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	50,275	50,275	50,525	0	-250
Unemployment	2,600	2,675	2,600	-75	0
Unemployment Rate	5.2	5.3	5.1	xxx	xxx
Employment	47,675	47,600	47,925	75	-250

LAWTON
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	NUMBER IN THOUSANDS JUN 1988p	 MAY 1988r	 JUN 1987r	ABSOLUTE CHANGE MAY 88 JUN 88	 JUN 87 JUN 88
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	33.8	33.9	34.0	-0.1	-0.2
MANUFACTURING	3.5	3.4	3.5	0.1	0.0
DURABLE GOODS	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	-0.1
NON-DURABLE GOODS	3.1	3.0	3.0	0.1	0.1
MINING	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
CONSTRUCTION	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.0	-0.1
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	1.2	1.2	1.5	0.0	-0.3
TRADE	8.6	8.6	8.4	0.0	0.2
Wholesale Trade	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	7.6	7.6	7.4	0.0	0.2
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	1.5	1.5	1.6	0.0	-0.1
SERVICES	5.9	5.8	5.8	-0.1	-0.1
GOVERNMENT	11.7	12.0	11.7	-0.3	0.0
Federal	5.6	5.6	5.9	0.0	-0.3
State	1.2	1.4	1.0	-0.2	0.2
Local	4.9	5.0	4.8	-0.1	0.1

p=preliminary
r=revised

Please send comments, questions or address changes to Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research Department, Room 310, Will Rogers Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105. Phone (405) 557-7260.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET

JULY 1988

The Oklahoma Labor Market
is published monthly by the
Research Department of the
Oklahoma Employment
Security Commission

BOB FUNSTON,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The Oklahoma Labor Market provides information from household and industry surveys. Employment, unemployment, hours and earnings data is compiled and analyzed.

BERNICE STREET, DIRECTOR
RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
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OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105

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DURABLE GOODS PETROLEUM TRUCKING OIL REFINING
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UTILITIES FINANCE TRADE

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LABOR FORCE DECLINES SEASONALLY

The total number of persons employed in the Sooner State declined seasonally by 15,300 over the month and was 41,600 less than the July 1987 estimate.

With the total number of unemployed continuing to decline, the July jobless rate was down 1.2 percent from last summer and showed a slight improvement over the June estimate.

Total unemployment of 92,700 is the lowest level seen in several years, going back to August, 1982. Based on historical trends, it is reasonable to expect an even lower unemployment level next month.

NON-FARM JOBS TREND LOWER

Total wage and salary workers in Oklahoma dropped 7,200 during the past month to a mid-July estimated level of 1,100,700. Goods-producing industries, (manufacturing, mining and construction) exhibited a net 1,600 gain over the month, while the service-producing industries absorbed the brunt of the normal seasonal declines.

As is common for this time of year, nearly all of the decline was centered in state and local government. Specifically, the temporary loss of student employees and non-teaching personnel at the state colleges, and also at the local public school level, was the major factor contributing to reduced job totals during the past month.

Wholesale-retail trade also dropped to a lower plateau in July as reduced employment was estimated across a wide spectrum of primarily retail outlets.

Of positive note, the remaining 6 major industry divisions moved up over the past 30 days, led by a strong 1,600 gain in the service industry.

For the first time in many months, the estimated level of wage and salary workers was higher than for the same month a year ago. Strong showings by service, manufacturing, and government during the past twelve months were sufficient to offset losses in other industries, and to push the totals 700 higher than last year.

PRODUCTION WAGES SLIP SLIGHTLY

Based on an estimated 114,000 manufacturing production workers activities in July, the average weekly paycheck fell by $13.73 when compared to the survey week in June.

Both durable and non-durable workers saw similar reductions as in nearly all instances the workweek was shorter and wage rates remained relatively stable.

Among the five non-manufacturing industries a similar pattern of movement was noted as a longer workweek pushed public utilities paychecks up by $15.00 while a shorter scheduled work period reduced pay in the wholesale trade by $10.00.

Compared to last July, all production workers average weekly pay fell $8.00. Durable goods workers averaged $4.00 less and non-durables was off $14.00. The declining number of hours worked was the greater influence in the majority of cases.

COUNTY JOBLESS RATES STILL FALLING

The jobless level in the majority of Oklahoma's 77 counties showed improvement in July. Since last month, 36 counties experienced a lower unemployment rate, while 30 went up and 11 remained unchanged. Seasonal conditions accounted for some but not all of the improvement.

Again, Hughes County had the highest rate at 15.0 percent, while Woods County came in at a very low 2.0 percent. Double digit rates are still a major concern in 9 counties, but at the same time, 22 counties are now registering rates under the 5.0 percent level.

Both the Oklahoma City and Tulsa Metropolitan Statistical Areas had lower rates in July, while Enid was unchanged and Lawton increased slightly. Over the year, we now estimate lower jobless rates in 68 counties, with minor increases in 7 counties and 2 counties remaining unchanged.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS - 118.5

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (UNADJUSTED)	
UNITED STATES	5.5%
OKLAHOMA	6.1%
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	5.0%
TULSA MSA	6.6%
LAWTON MSA	5.3%
ENID MSA	4.9%

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS IN MANUFACTURING (UNADJUSTED)	
UNITED STATES	40.7
OKLAHOMA	40.1
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	42.0
TULSA MSA	40.9

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS
OKLAHOMA MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

	PRODUCTION WORKERS	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JUL 1988p	JUL 1988p	JUN 1988r	JUL 1987r	JUL 1988p	JUN 1988r	JUL 1987r	JUL 1988p	JUN 1988r	JUL 1987r
ALL MANUFACTURING	114.0	410.22	423.95	418.41	40.1	41.2	40.9	10.23	10.29	10.23
Durable Goods	73.1	439.67	454.02	443.77	40.3	41.2	40.9	10.91	11.02	10.85
Stone,Clay & Glass	8.3	481.57	478.59	477.30	43.7	43.0	43.0	11.02	11.13	11.10
Primary Metal Ind.	3.2	435.14	458.58	473.54	41.8	43.1	44.8	10.41	10.64	10.57
Fab.Metal Products	11.0	376.18	368.96	362.50	40.8	40.5	41.1	9.22	9.11	8.82
Fab.Struct.Metals	4.6	392.08	380.26	353.64	41.8	40.8	41.9	9.38	9.32	8.44
Mach.Except Elect.	22.0	442.80	457.13	457.32	41.0	41.9	41.2	10.80	10.91	11.10
Oil Field Machinery	4.0	375.94	393.82	437.49	38.4	39.7	39.7	9.79	9.92	11.02
Elec.& Elec. Equip.	5.8	436.56	440.34	413.67	40.8	41.0	39.7	10.70	10.74	10.42
Transport. Equip.	16.1	498.76	549.25	513.48	36.3	39.6	38.9	13.74	13.87	13.20
Instr./Related Prod	1.9	454.96	468.18	414.81	44.0	45.9	41.9	10.34	10.20	9.90
Non-Durable Goods	40.9	359.50	369.90	373.73	39.9	41.1	40.8	9.01	9.00	9.16
Food & Kindred Prod	8.6	333.06	355.96	323.18	42.0	44.0	41.7	7.93	8.09	7.75
Apparel & Other Text.	7.8	184.93	196.47	197.02	35.7	37.0	37.6	5.18	5.31	5.24
Paper & Allied Prod.	2.9	436.39	429.86	447.02	41.8	40.9	42.9	10.44	10.51	10.42
Printing & Publish.	5.5	351.21	403.12	409.65	38.3	42.3	40.6	9.17	9.53	10.09
Newspapers & Period.	1.8	316.71	323.00	389.83	34.5	35.3	39.1	9.18	9.15	9.97
Petroleum Refining	4.0	546.52	532.11	516.24	42.3	41.8	40.3	12.92	12.73	12.81
Non-Manufacturing										
Oil & Gas Extract.	19.3	492.37	479.39	463.41	42.3	42.2	41.9	11.64	11.36	11.06
Construction	26.7	437.09	440.30	425.02	40.1	40.1	39.1	10.90	10.98	10.87
Public Utilities	21.8	521.15	506.17	503.03	41.1	40.3	40.6	12.68	12.56	12.39
Wholesale Trade	45.9	372.49	382.03	364.00	39.5	41.3	38.6	9.43	9.25	9.43
*Retail Trade	116.6	197.46	194.64	195.93	31.9	31.7	31.1	6.19	6.14	6.30

**Excludes eating and drinking establishments.*

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
SUMMARY TABLE

(*By Place of Residence)

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	JUL 1988p	JUN 1988r	JUL 1987r	JUN 88 JUL 88	JUN 88 JUL 88	JUL 87 JUL 88
Total Civilian Labor Force	1,512.2	1,529.6	1,575.9	-1.1	-17.4	-63.7
Unemployment	92.7	94.8	114.8	-2.2	-2.1	-22.1
Unemployment Rate	6.1	6.2	7.3	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	1,419.5	1,434.8	1,461.1	-1.1	-15.3	-41.6
Domestic Service-Self-Employed-Unpaid Family Workers	147.5	143.5	142.0	2.8	4.0	5.5
Idled by Labor Disputes	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	-0.7

**Labor force data refers to place of residence, as required by the U. S Department of Labor. As a result, these estimates remove the effect of multiple jobholders and nonresident commuters included in wage and salary employment on a place-of-work basis. Workers idled by labor disputes are counted in total employment.*

p=preliminary
r=revised

NON-AGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

(By place of Work)

INDUSTRY	NUMBER (In Thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	JUL 1988p	JUN 1988r	JUL 1987r	JUN 88 JUL 88	JUN 88 JUL 88	JUL 87 JUL 88
Total Wage & Salary Workers	1,100.7	1,107.9	1,100.0	-0.6	-7.2	0.7
Manufacturing	158.3	157.6	154.2	0.4	0.7	4.1
Durable Goods	98.3	97.3	94.9	1.0	1.0	3.4
Lumber & Wood Prod.	2.9	2.9	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.1
Stone,Clay & Glass Prod.	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Primary Metal Industries	4.0	4.2	4.0	-4.8	-0.2	0.0
Fabricated Metal Prod.	14.6	14.3	14.2	2.1	0.3	0.4
Fab.Struct.Metal Prod.	6.7	6.5	6.4	3.1	0.2	0.3
Machinery Exc.Electrical	31.2	30.6	29.3	2.0	0.6	1.9
Constr. & Related Mach.	10.4	10.1	9.3	3.0	0.3	1.1
Oil Field Machinery	6.5	6.3	5.5	3.2	0.2	1.0
Gen.Industrial Mach.	5.1	4.9	4.5	4.1	0.2	0.6
Elect.& Electronic Equip.	8.8	8.9	8.8	-1.1	-0.1	0.0
Transportation Equip.	19.9	19.5	19.4	2.1	0.4	0.5
Motor Vehicle & Equip.	11.3	11.2	11.3	0.9	0.1	0.0
Aircraft & Parts	7.7	7.5	7.4	2.7	0.2	0.3
Instruments & Rel.Prod.	2.9	2.8	2.7	3.6	0.1	0.2
Non-Durable Goods	60.0	60.3	59.3	-0.5	-0.3	0.7
Food & Kindred Prod.	14.2	14.3	13.8	-0.7	-0.1	0.4
Apparel & Textile Prod.	8.8	8.8	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.5
Paper & Allied Prod.	3.6	3.5	3.5	2.9	0.1	0.1
Printing & Publishing	10.8	10.9	11.1	-0.9	-0.1	-0.3
Newspapers & Period.	5.5	5.5	5.9	0.0	0.0	-0.4
Petroleum & Coal Prod.	7.3	7.3	7.5	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Petroleum Refining	6.6	6.6	6.8	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Rubber/Misc.Plast.Prod.	11.1	11.2	10.7	-0.9	-0.1	0.4
Tires & Inner Tubes	6.1	6.1	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.5
Non-Manufacturing	942.4	950.3	945.8	-0.8	-7.9	-3.4
Mining	44.0	43.4	45.8	1.4	0.6	-1.8
Oil & Gas Extraction	41.6	40.9	43.1	1.7	0.7	-1.5
Construction	33.5	33.2	35.0	0.9	0.3	-1.5
HV Const.Contractors	7.7	7.5	8.0	2.7	0.2	-0.3
Transp.& Pub. Utilities	61.6	61.4	63.2	0.3	0.2	-1.6
Transportation	33.6	33.5	34.0	0.3	0.1	-0.4
Railroad Transportation	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Trucking & Warehousing	15.9	15.9	16.4	0.0	0.0	-0.5
Pipe Lines,exc.Nat.Gas	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.1
Comm.&Elec/Gas/San Service	28.0	27.9	29.2	0.4	0.1	-1.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	265.0	267.2	270.0	-0.8	-2.2	-5.0
Wholesale Trade	59.0	59.9	59.3	-1.5	-0.9	-0.3
Retail Trade	206.0	207.3	210.7	-0.6	-1.3	-4.7
Gen.Merchandise Stores	27.5	27.9	28.7	-1.4	-0.4	-1.2
Department Stores	11.4	11.4	11.6	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Food Stores	36.7	37.0	36.8	-0.8	-0.3	-0.1
Auto.Dlrs/Ser.Station	25.4	25.2	25.7	0.8	0.2	-0.3
Apparel & Acces.Stores	12.0	12.2	12.7	-1.6	-0.2	-0.7
Fin,Insur.& Real Estate	57.2	57.1	59.5	0.2	0.1	-2.3
Banking	18.4	18.6	19.5	-1.1	-0.2	-1.1
Credit Agenc.OT Banks	9.5	9.4	9.6	1.1	0.1	-0.1
Insurance Carriers	7.9	7.9	8.7	0.0	0.0	-0.8
Services	241.4	239.8	234.7	0.7	1.6	6.7
Hotels & Lodging Places	12.5	12.3	12.4	1.6	0.2	0.1
Personal Services	12.5	12.5	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.2
Motion Pictures	1.2	1.4	1.5	-14.3	-0.2	-0.3
Health Services	75.4	75.5	73.9	-0.1	-0.1	1.5
Hospitals	29.4	29.8	29.0	-1.3	-0.4	0.4
Educational Services	11.3	11.6	11.5	-2.6	-0.3	-0.2
Government, Total	239.7	248.2	237.6	-3.4	-8.5	2.1
Federal Government	49.8	50.1	52.4	-0.6	-0.3	-2.6
State and Local Government	189.9	198.1	185.2	-4.1	-8.2	4.7
*State Government	65.2	67.4	62.1	-3.3	-2.2	3.1
Local Government	124.7	130.7	123.1	-4.6	-6.0	1.6

p=preliminary
r=revised

* Employment levels for State Government as measured by full-time (FTE) are as follows; JUL, 1988 = 55,179 A FTE is based on a 40-hour work week and an average 173-hour work month. The FTE count is determined by dividing total person-hours worked per month by 173.

JULY 1988

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE DATA
METROPOLITAN AREAS AND COUNTIES

	AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	JUL 88	JUN 88	JUL 87
	U. S.	117,066,000	6,823,000	123,889,000	5.5	5.5	6.1
	OKLAHOMA	1,419,500	92,700	1,512,200	6.1	6.2	7.3
	COUNTIES						
1	ADAIR	8,020	600	8,620	7.0	7.2	7.7
2	ALFALFA	3,060	110	3,170	3.5	2.7	3.9
3	ATOKA	7,670	530	8,200	6.5	6.5	7.3
4	BEAVER	2,700	110	2,810	3.9	3.9	3.4
5	BECKHAM	6,690	640	7,330	8.7	8.7	10.0
6	BLAINE	6,010	270	6,280	4.3	4.3	5.2
7	BRYAN	13,360	800	14,160	5.6	6.1	6.6
8	CADDO	11,150	1,360	12,510	10.9	9.9	9.7
9	CANADIAN	33,875	1,700	35,575	4.8	4.7	6.4
10	CARTER	18,825	1,325	20,150	6.6	6.7	9.1
11	CHEROKEE	13,590	1,200	14,790	8.1	8.2	9.2
12	CHOCTAW	4,690	490	5,180	9.5	9.8	13.9
13	CIMARRON	1,610	80	1,690	4.7	4.7	3.8
14	CLEVELAND	80,625	3,650	84,275	4.3	4.4	5.4
15	COAL	2,230	260	2,490	10.4	12.5	12.3
16	COMANCHE	47,250	2,625	49,875	5.3	5.2	4.7
17	COTTON	2,870	150	3,020	5.0	4.2	4.6
18	CRAIG	6,240	430	6,670	6.4	6.8	7.7
19	CREEK	26,550	2,250	28,800	7.8	8.8	9.4
20	CUSTER	12,920	710	13,630	5.2	4.5	6.6
21	DELAWARE	11,020	630	11,650	5.4	5.4	7.3
22	DEWEY	2,070	100	2,170	4.6	4.1	6.4
23	ELLIS	2,910	90	3,000	3.0	3.5	3.4
24	GARFIELD	27,950	1,425	29,375	4.9	4.9	6.0
25	GARVIN	11,620	870	12,490	7.0	6.4	8.8
26	GRADY	15,540	1,240	16,780	7.4	7.8	9.1
27	GRANT	2,850	90	2,940	3.1	3.1	4.1
28	GREER	2,760	100	2,860	3.5	4.5	4.1
29	HARMON	1,630	170	1,800	9.4	7.8	5.6
30	HARPER	2,180	70	2,250	3.1	3.5	3.2
31	HASKELL	3,610	600	4,210	14.3	12.5	14.7
32	HUGHES	4,360	770	5,130	15.0	12.7	15.4
33	JACKSON	9,930	610	10,540	5.8	6.3	6.3
34	JEFFERSON	3,400	210	3,610	5.8	4.9	9.5
35	JOHNSTON	3,420	190	3,610	5.3	6.1	8.0
36	KAY	23,850	1,175	25,025	4.7	4.7	6.1
37	KINGFISHER	6,110	260	6,370	4.1	4.6	6.3
38	KIOWA	4,840	250	5,090	4.9	5.4	4.7
39	LATIMER	3,610	440	4,050	10.9	7.2	12.0
40	LEFLORE	17,250	1,420	18,670	7.6	7.4	8.3
41	LINCOLN	10,880	910	11,790	7.7	7.6	9.6
42	LOGAN	13,360	700	14,060	5.0	4.9	5.3
43	LOVE	3,670	140	3,810	3.7	4.4	6.6
44	McCLAIN	10,680	630	11,310	5.6	5.4	6.2
45	McCURTAIN	13,630	1,020	14,650	7.0	7.5	9.5

COUNTIES	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	JUL 88	JUN 88	JUL 87
46 McINTOSH	6,380	350	6,730	5.2	5.0	5.9
47 MAJOR	3,300	200	3,500	5.7	5.9	5.8
48 MARSHALL	4,280	300	4,580	6.6	5.6	8.5
49 MAYES	13,040	1,490	14,530	10.3	9.0	10.5
50 MURRAY	5,610	420	6,030	7.0	7.3	8.1
51 MUSKOGEE	28,150	2,800	30,950	9.0	8.6	8.5
52 NOBLE	4,530	250	4,780	5.2	4.6	6.7
53 NOWATA	3,910	360	4,270	8.4	9.7	9.9
54 OKFUSKEE	5,290	410	5,700	7.2	7.0	7.2
55 OKLAHOMA	310,400	16,750	327,150	5.1	5.2	5.9
56 OKMULGEE	13,150	1,475	14,625	10.1	10.2	13.3
57 OSAGE	16,125	1,050	17,175	6.1	6.0	6.2
58 OTTAWA	10,600	925	11,525	8.0	8.5	13.6
59 PAWNEE	7,020	550	7,570	7.3	8.4	9.7
60 PAYNE	28,050	1,450	29,500	4.9	4.4	4.9
61 PITTSBURG	16,125	2,075	18,200	11.4	10.1	13.1
62 PONTOTOC	15,900	1,110	17,010	6.5	6.0	6.8
63 POTTAWATOMIE	25,375	1,625	27,000	6.0	6.1	8.1
64 PUSHMATAHA	4,220	280	4,500	6.2	6.0	7.8
65 ROGER MILLS	1,860	150	2,010	7.5	10.7	10.4
66 ROGERS	22,610	2,030	24,640	8.2	8.6	9.2
67 SEMINOLE	9,200	1,040	10,240	10.2	9.3	12.0
68 SEQUOYAH	17,040	940	17,980	5.2	5.0	5.4
69 STEPHENS	15,520	1,160	16,680	7.0	7.0	10.1
70 TEXAS	7,900	360	8,260	4.4	4.6	6.7
71 TILLMAN	4,280	280	4,560	6.1	7.4	6.6
72 TULSA	236,650	16,025	252,675	6.3	6.8	7.9
73 WAGONER	19,340	1,370	20,710	6.6	6.6	7.7
74 WASHINGTON	22,630	1,020	23,650	4.3	4.8	5.8
75 WASHITA	4,920	290	5,210	5.6	6.3	8.8
76 WOODS	4,920	100	5,020	2.0	2.7	2.3
77 WOODWARD	8,200	660	8,860	7.4	7.8	7.8
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	474,300	25,100	499,400	5.0	5.1	6.0
TULSA MSA	321,300	22,700	344,000	6.6	7.0	8.0

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

A -NORTHWEST	32,500	1,600	34,100	4.7
B -SOUTHWEST	45,500	2,900	48,400	6.0
C -NORTH CENTRAL	77,700	3,800	81,500	4.7
D -SOUTH CENTRAL	110,700	7,700	118,400	6.5
E -CENTRAL	368,900	19,500	388,400	5.0
F -TULSA	279,300	19,300	298,600	6.5
G -EAST CENTRAL	90,200	6,800	97,000	7.0
H -SOUTHERN	86,600	5,900	92,500	6.4
I -NORTHEAST	90,100	6,900	97,000	7.1
J -EASTERN	105,700	8,700	114,400	7.6
K -SOUTHEAST	63,100	6,300	69,400	9.1
L -CLEVELAND	69,300	3,300	72,600	4.5

OKLAHOMA CITY
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Number In Thousands			Absolute Change From	
	JUL 1988p	JUN 1988r	JUL 1987r	JUN 88 JUL 88	JUL 87 JUL 88
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	396.4	399.4	397.6	-3.0	-1.2
MANUFACTURING	48.1	47.4	47.1	0.7	1.0
DURABLE GOODS	33.1	32.5	32.2	0.6	0.9
Primary & Fabricated Metals	4.4	4.3	4.3	0.1	0.1
Fab.Struc.Metal Products	1.8	1.7	1.7	0.1	0.1
Machinery	13.8	13.6	13.8	0.2	0.0
Mach. Except Electric	10.9	10.7	10.9	0.2	0.0
Electric & Electronic Equip.	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0
Transportation Equipment	10.6	10.3	10.0	0.3	0.6
NON-DURABLE GOODS	15.0	14.9	14.9	0.1	0.1
Food and Kindred Products	5.3	5.3	5.2	0.0	0.1
Printing & Publishing	4.2	4.2	4.3	0.0	-0.1
MINING	10.9	11.0	11.2	-0.1	-0.3
CONSTRUCTION	12.9	12.9	13.0	0.0	-0.1
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	19.3	19.1	19.7	0.2	-0.4
Transportation	9.6	9.4	9.4	0.2	0.2
Comm. & Public Utilities	9.7	9.7	10.3	0.0	-0.6
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	98.6	99.3	100.6	-0.7	-2.0
Wholesale Trade	22.5	22.4	22.6	0.1	-0.1
Retail Trade	76.1	76.9	78.0	-0.8	-1.9
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	23.9	24.1	24.9	-0.2	-1.0
Banking	5.6	5.7	6.2	-0.1	-0.6
Credit Agencies Other Than Bank	4.1	4.1	4.0	0.0	0.1
Insurance Carriers	4.6	4.6	4.8	0.0	-0.2
SERVICES	91.3	90.8	88.6	0.5	2.7
Health Services	26.4	26.6	25.8	-0.2	0.6
Hospitals	11.7	12.0	11.4	-0.3	0.3
Educational Services	3.6	3.8	3.3	-0.2	0.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	91.4	94.8	92.5	-3.4	-1.1
Total Federal Government	28.1	28.3	30.0	-0.2	-1.9
Total State/Local Gover.	63.3	66.5	62.5	-3.2	0.8
Total State Government	31.9	33.2	30.9	-1.3	1.0
Total Local Government	31.4	33.3	31.6	-1.9	-0.2

p=preliminary

r=revised

OKLAHOMA CITY METROPOLITAN AREA

(Oklahoma, Canadian, Cleveland, Logan, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties)

Total employment in the Oklahoma City Metro Area, based on the latest Department of Labor household survey, fell seasonally to 474,300 in July. This level was 3,000 below the revised June estimate and 10,900 under the July 1987 figure. This seasonal drop in employment, combined with a decrease of 400 in the number of unemployed, resulted in a jobless rate which fell to 5.0 percent compared to a revised 5.1 percent in June.

On an annual basis, the level of unemployment is down 5,700 from the July 1987 estimate and the unemployment rate has fallen a full 1.0 percent.

Wage and salary employment totaled 396,400 this month as non-farm industry and business payroll jobs declined 3,000 seasonally in the Oklahoma City MSA between the June and July survey periods. As expected at this time of year, state and local government was responsible for most of the monthly loss as the shutdown of public educational institutions for the summer caused the release of large numbers of non-teaching personnel. Excluding the government decline of 3,400, the private sector actually rose a net 400. This was primarily as the strength of a 700 gain by manufacturing and a rise of 500 in the service industry.

Job growth in the health industry and miscellaneous business services helped push employment levels 2,700 higher over the year in services. Likewise, manufacturing stands 1,000 above last July. The current total wage and salary level is still 1,200 under last year primarily due to losses in trade, government, and finance-insurance-real estate.

Estimated average weekly earnings for the 34,700 manufacturing production workers in the Oklahoma City MSA was $452.53. This was a $20.00 drop from the June average as both hours worked and wage rates weakened. Non-durable workers lost $22.00 on average, while durables went down by almost $33.00 over the same period.

Year-ago comparisons show this July's weekly earnings for all production workers increased by 2.3 percent. Durables pushed higher by 4.8 percent due to higher wage rates, while non-durables fell by 5.3 percent because of lower average wage rates and a shorter work period.

OKLAHOMA CITY
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

ITEM	NUMBER JUL 1988p	 JUN 1988r	 JUL 1987r	ABSOLUTE CHANGE JUN 88 JUL 88	 JUL 87 JUL 88
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	499,400	502,800	516,000	-3,400	-16,600
Unemployment	25,100	25,500	30,800	-400	-5,700
Unemployment Rate	5.0	5.1	6.0	xxx	xxx
Employment	474,300	477,300	485,200	-3,000	-10,900

OKLAHOMA CITY
AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRY	WEEKLY EARNINGS JUL 1988p	 JUN 1988r	 JUL 1987r	WEEKLY HOURS JUL 1988p	 JUN 1988r	 JUL 1987r	HOURLY EARNINGS JUL 1988p	 JUN 1988r	 JUL 1987r
ALL MANUFACTURING	452.53	482.58	442.20	39.8	42.0	40.2	11.37	11.49	11.00
Durable Goods	482.77	515.42	460.55	39.8	41.6	39.6	12.13	12.39	11.63
Prim. & Fab. Metals	409.04	419.52	385.90	44.9	45.6	42.5	9.11	9.20	9.08
Machinery	502.05	522.38	483.34	40.1	41.1	39.2	12.52	12.71	12.33
Nondurable Goods	373.86	395.11	394.48	39.9	42.9	41.7	9.37	9.21	9.46
Food & Kindred Products	315.20	327.36	320.19	43.9	44.0	41.8	7.18	7.44	7.66
Printing & Pub.	419.63	520.70	408.06	37.4	48.8	38.9	11.22	10.67	10.49

p=preliminary
r=revised

TULSA
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Number In Thousands			Absolute Change From	
	JUL 1988p	JUN 1988r	JUL 1987r	JUN 88 JUL 88	JUL 87 JUL 88
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	291.0	290.6	288.6	0.4	2.4
MANUFACTURING	48.2	48.0	46.9	0.2	1.3
DURABLE GOODS	36.9	36.7	35.6	0.2	1.3
Stone,Clay & Glass Products	3.7	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.0
Primary & Fabricated Metals	10.5	10.4	9.8	0.1	0.7
Primary Metal Industries	1.9	1.9	1.7	0.0	0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	8.6	8.5	8.1	0.1	0.5
Fab. Struc.Metal Products	4.4	4.3	3.9	0.1	0.5
Machinery	12.8	12.9	12.3	-0.1	0.5
Mach.Except Electric	9.7	9.8	9.2	-0.1	0.5
Const.& Related Machinery	3.7	3.8	3.5	-0.1	0.2
Electric & Electronic Equip.	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0
Transportation Equipment	7.1	7.0	7.3	0.1	-0.2
NON-DURABLE GOODS	11.3	11.3	11.3	0.0	0.0
Printing & Publishing	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	2.1	2.1	1.9	0.0	0.2
MINING	14.9	15.0	15.5	-0.1	-0.6
CONSTRUCTION	10.1	9.9	10.6	0.2	-0.5
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	24.0	24.0	23.2	0.0	0.8
Transportation	15.9	15.9	15.3	0.0	0.6
Comm.& Public Utilities	8.1	8.1	7.9	0.0	0.2
TRADE	69.8	70.2	70.4	-0.4	-0.6
Wholesale Trade	18.0	17.7	17.6	0.3	0.4
Retail Trade	51.8	52.5	52.8	-0.7	-1.0
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	17.3	17.3	17.6	0.0	-0.3
Banking	4.1	4.2	4.5	-0.1	-0.4
SERVICES	71.6	70.8	70.4	0.8	1.2
Health Services	22.5	22.5	22.1	0.0	0.4
Hospitals	11.8	11.8	11.8	0.0	0.0
Educational Services	3.6	3.6	4.2	0.0	-0.6
GOVERNMENT	35.1	35.4	34.0	-0.3	1.1
Federal	4.0	4.1	4.3	-0.1	-0.3
State	5.6	5.8	4.2	-0.2	1.4
Local	25.5	25.5	25.5	0.0	0.0

p=preliminary
r=revised

TULSA METROPOLITAN AREA

(Tulsa, Creek, Osage, Rogers and Wagoner Counties)

Employment in the Tulsa Metropolitan Statistical Area climbed 2,300 in July, reaching 321,300; however, this total remained 4,300 lower than the July 1987 level. Unemployment continued its downward spiral, dropping another 1,400 for the month and was twenty-percent lower over the year. While a trend toward growth in the labor force is indicated since the first of the year, the current labor force fell short of last year's total by 10,000 or 2.8 percent. This July's unemployment rate of 6.6 percent is the lowest for the Tulsa MSA since December, 1984.

Non-farm wage and salary employment in the five county Tulsa MSA reached 291,000 in July, an increase of 400 over the revised June figure. The business services sector gained 800 employees to lead the monthly employment expansions. Durable goods manufacturing jobs continued to rise, and while the construction industry gained 200 jobs for the month, it remained 500 below the July, 1987 level. Industries with monthly employment losses were trade, government, and mining. The bulk of the monthly decline in retail trade occurred in the eating and drinking establishment sector.

Comparisons with the July, 1987 non-farm wage and salary data shows an annual increase of 2,400.

Results were divided, with four industries contributing the combined gain of 4,400 jobs, while the remaining four industries showed a collective loss of 2,000. Among the industries with gains, transportation set the pace with a 3.9 percent annual growth rate, followed closely by durable goods manufacturing with a 3.7 percent rise. Government increased by 3.2 percent, while services eased up 1.7 percent. Employment lagged behind last year in construction and mining, receding by 4.7 percent and 3.9 percent respectively. Constraints in the coal mining sector accounted for one-third of the mining decline. The prime source of employment losses in the finance-insurance-real estate industry continued to be the banking sector. The retail trade downturn was concentrated in retail food, eating and drinking establishments, and auto repair-service station sectors.

The average weekly earnings for the 30,800 manufacturing production workers in the Tulsa MSA was $435.95 during July, an increase of one-dollar since June. The average for weekly hours increased slightly, while average hourly earnings slipped eight cents. Durable goods workers weekly earnings increased more than seven-dollars while nondurable goods workers earned $25.00 less. Contrasts on an annual basis show a drop of $6.67 in average weekly earnings for all manufacturing production workers. The weekly pay for durable goods workers was down $3.84, while nondurable goods workers pay was more than $24.00 lower over the year.

TULSA
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	NUMBER			ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
ITEM	JUL 1988p	JUN 1988r	JUL 1987r	JUN 88 JUL 88	JUL 87 JUL 88
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	344,000	343,100	354,000	900	-10,000
Unemployment	22,700	24,100	28,400	-1,400	-5,700
Unemployment Rate	6.6	7.0	8.0	XXX	XXX
Employment	321,300	319,000	325,600	2,300	-4,300

TULSA
AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
INDUSTRY	JUL 1988p	JUN 1988r	JUL 1987r	JUL 1988p	JUN 1988r	JUL 1987r	JUL 1988p	JUN 1988r	JUL 1987r
ALL MANUFACTURING	435.99	434.97	441.66	40.9	40.5	41.2	10.66	10.74	10.72
Durable goods	456.08	448.63	459.82	41.2	40.6	41.5	11.07	11.05	11.08
Prim & Fab. Metals	398.68	388.86	393.71	41.4	41.5	41.4	9.63	9.37	9.51
Machinery	414.12	404.59	393.16	40.8	39.9	40.2	10.15	10.14	9.78
Non-Durable Goods	346.98	372.00	371.33	39.7	40.0	40.1	8.74	9.30	9.26
Printing & Pub	394.44	407.69	427.39	37.9	37.3	43.7	10.41	10.93	9.78

p=preliminary
r=revised

ENID METROPOLITAN AREA

(Garfield County)

The Enid Area unemployment rate held at 4.9 percent for July, the lowest rate among the four Oklahoma Metropolitan Areas. Unemployment continued to decline, dropping by 25 for the month, and 23 percent lower over the year. Employment also dropped as summer reductions in education took effect and other industry segments felt cutbacks from peak harvest related levels. The total labor force in Enid MSA shrank by 475 for the month and has contracted by 4.3 percent over the year.

The non-agricultural wage and salary employment in the Enid MSA totaled 21,600 in July, a decline of 300 jobs from the revised June figure. Schools closing for summer vacation produced two-thirds of this loss. Both construction and wholesale trade employment was scaled back by 100 each. Partially offsetting these losses were an increase of 100 employees in the durable goods manufacturing sector.

Year-to-year comparisons show total wage and salary employment at 200 lower than in July, 1987. Industries with 100 fewer employees each were services, construction, and mining; while local government had 100 more employees than last year.

ENID
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

ITEM	NUMBER JUL 1988p	JUN 1988r	JUL 1987r	ABSOLUTE CHANGE JUN 88 JUL 88	JUL 87 JUL 88
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	29,375	29,850	30,700	-475	-1,325
Unemployment	1,425	1,450	1,850	-25	-425
Unemployment Rate	4.9	4.9	6.0	xxx	xxx
Employment	27,950	28,400	28,850	-450	-900

ENID
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	NUMBER IN THOUSANDS JUL 1988p	JUN 1988r	JUL 1987r	ABSOLUTE CHANGE JUN 88 JUL 88	JUL 87 JUL 88
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	21.6	21.9	21.8	-0.3	-0.2
MANUFACTURING	1.7	1.6	1.7	0.1	0.0
DURABLE GOODS	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.0
NON-DURABLE GOODS	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
MINING	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.0	-0.1
CONSTRUCTION	0.6	0.7	0.7	-0.1	-0.1
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
TRADE	6.4	6.5	6.4	-0.1	0.0
Wholesale Trade	1.5	1.6	1.6	-0.1	-0.1
Retail Trade	4.9	4.9	4.8	0.0	0.1
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
SERVICES	5.5	5.5	5.6	0.0	-0.1
GOVERNMENT	3.3	3.5	3.2	-0.2	0.1
Federal	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
State	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Local	2.0	2.2	1.9	-0.2	0.1

p=preliminary
r=revised

LAWTON METROPOLITAN AREA

(Comanche County)

The Lawton Area employment totaled 47,250 in July, down 350 from June's revised figure. This current estimate stands 625 below last years total.

Unemployment was unchanged in July, but with the labor force off slightly, the jobless rate rose to 5.3 percent. The rate is now .6 percent higher than the revised rate of 4.7 percent for July, 1987.

Non-agricultural wage and salary employment dropped to 33,200 in the Lawton area in July, reflecting a net loss of 300 for the survey period. Normal seasonal declines of educational support personnel at the local government level comprise nearly all of the monthly drop.

Gains of 100 by service and transportation-public utilities offset a similar decline in trade.

Over the year gains by government, manufacturing, trade, and service offset drops in other major industry divisions and the Lawton MSA wage and salary employment is now 100 higher than the same month last year.

LAWTON
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	NUMBER			ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
ITEM	JUL 1988p	JUN 1988r	JUL 1987r	JUN 88 JUL 88	JUL 87 JUL 88
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	49,875	50,225	50,250	-350	-375
Unemployment	2,625	2,625	2,375	0	250
Unemployment Rate	5.3	5.2	4.7	xxx	xxx
Employment	47,250	47,600	47,875	-350	-625

LAWTON
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

	NUMBER IN THOUSANDS			ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
Industry	JUL 1988p	JUN 1988r	JUL 1987r	JUN 88 JUL 88	JUL 87 JUL 88
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	33.2	33.5	33.1	-0.3	0.1
MANUFACTURING	3.5	3.5	3.4	0.0	0.1
DURABLE GOODS	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
NON-DURABLE GOODS	3.1	3.1	3.0	0.0	0.1
MINING	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
CONSTRUCTION	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.0	-0.1
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	1.3	1.2	1.4	0.1	-0.1
TRADE	8.5	8.6	8.4	-0.1	0.1
Wholesale Trade	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	7.5	7.6	7.4	-0.1	0.1
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	1.5	1.5	1.7	0.0	-0.2
SERVICES	5.9	5.8	5.8	0.1	0.1
GOVERNMENT	11.2	11.6	11.0	-0.4	0.2
Federal	5.6	5.6	5.9	0.0	-0.3
State	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.0	0.2
Local	4.4	4.8	4.1	-0.4	0.3

p=preliminary
r=revised

Please send comments, questions or address changes to Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research Department, Room 310, Will Rogers Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105. Phone (405) 557-7260.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
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OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET

AUGUST 1988

The Oklahoma Labor Market is published monthly by the Research Department of the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission

BOB FUNSTON,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The Oklahoma Labor Market provides information from household and industry surveys. Employment, unemployment, hours and earnings data is compiled and analyzed.

BERNICE STREET, DIRECTOR
RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
WILL ROGERS MEMORIAL OFFICE BUILDING
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105

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GOVERNMENT EDUCATION REAL ESTATE
UTILITIES FINANCE TRADE

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EMPLOYMENT FALLS - JOBLESS NUMBERS RISE

After many months of a consistently declining unemployment rate, the string was broken in August, as the statewide rate rose to 6.5 percent.

The number of unemployed in Oklahoma reached 97,100 in August, 1,500 higher than the July level, but still 6.9 percent less than August of last year.

The civilian labor force and total employment levels were also causalities in the month-to-month estimates, as employment fell 18,400 and the labor force declined by 16,900. Most of the declines can be traced to seasonality, but the yearly comparisons continue to indicate a soft economy.

FEWER JOBS IN PAYROLL SERIES

The Oklahoma wage and salary employment level fell in August, down 2,000 from the 1,103,100 figure which constituted the revised July estimate. Among the eight major industry divisions, three experienced increased job levels, one was unchanged, and four recorded employment below last month.

Services, down 1,500 over the month, was the leading downside component, followed by mining (- 700), government (-600), and finance-insurance-real estate (-300).

On the plus side, manufacturing expanded by 600 positions, construction added 300 to its' payrolls, and trade rose 200 over the month.

Compared to August 1987, the total of the payroll series is estimated to be 4,900 higher. Again, Services was the big gainer, up 7,000 from a year ago. Significant progress is also evident in government and manufacturing.

Job losses in the other five major industrial components continue to reflect current economic problems in several key industries, namely: weak consumer purchasing, low oil prices and continuing problems among financial institutions with respect to real estate mortgage portfolios.

PRODUCTION WAGES RISE MODERATELY

Manufacturing production workers, now totaling 113,800, saw average weekly paychecks advance $13.00 in August compared to the previous month. Both wage rates and hours worked expanded slightly.

Following the trend of recent months, more of the increase accured to durable goods workers than nondurables. Durables rose $18.00 on average while nondurables increased by $4.00

Over the year, weekly pay was almost identical for all manufacturing production workers.

Among the five nonmanufacturing industries, all had reduced weekly paychecks compared to July. Over the year, the oil and gas extraction industry rose $27.00 on average, while wholesale trade fell by $22.00.

AREA UNEMPLOYMENT RISES SEASONALLY

The unemployment picture in Oklahoma showed a slight regression this month, as a majority of the individual counties and metropolitan statistical areas had higher jobless rates than were estimated for the previous month.

Specifically, 44 counties posted higher unemployment rates, 26 were lower, and 7 remained even. The Oklahoma City and Tulsa MSA's were higher at 5.4 and 6.9 percent, while Lawton was unchanged from July and Enid increased slightly to 5.2 percent.

The lowest county rate was the estimated 2.6 percent in Harper, while Haskell county came in at the high end of the range, 13.7 percent.

The year-to-year comparison is still on the plus side as 40 counties have lower unemployment, 31 are higher, and 6 are still the same.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS - 117.7

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (UNADJUSTED)	
UNITED STATES	5.4%
OKLAHOMA	6.5%
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	5.4%
TULSA MSA	6.9%
LAWTON MSA	5.5%
ENID MSA	5.2%

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS IN MANUFACTURING (UNADJUSTED)	
UNITED STATES	40.8
OKLAHOMA	40.8
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	41.0
TULSA MSA	40.6

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS
OKLAHOMA MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

	PRODUCTION WORKERS	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
	AUG 1988p	AUG 1988p	JUL 1988r	AUG 1987r	AUG 1988p	JUL 1988r	AUG 1987r	AUG 1988p	JUL 1988r	AUG 1987r
ALL MANUFACTURING	113.8	423.50	410.84	423.74	40.8	40.2	41.3	10.38	10.22	10.26
Durable Goods	73.0	455.26	436.97	454.16	41.2	40.2	41.4	11.05	10.87	10.97
Stone,Clay & Glass	8.4	472.08	480.91	471.28	42.8	43.6	43.0	11.03	11.03	10.96
Primary Metal Ind.	3.4	456.49	432.85	465.18	43.6	41.5	44.6	10.47	10.43	10.43
Fab.Metal Products	11.2	385.54	370.78	376.66	41.5	40.7	41.3	9.29	9.11	9.12
Fab.Struct.Metals	4.8	386.74	392.40	377.10	41.9	41.7	41.9	9.23	9.41	9.00
Mach.Except Elect.	21.7	458.71	440.34	469.03	41.4	41.0	42.6	11.08	10.74	11.01
Oil Field Machinery	3.9	377.57	379.23	434.43	38.1	38.5	41.1	9.91	9.85	10.57
Elec.& Elec. Equip.	5.9	447.44	436.65	442.49	41.7	41.0	41.2	10.73	10.65	10.74
Transport. Equip.	15.6	536.60	498.11	524.19	38.8	36.2	38.8	13.83	13.76	13.51
Instr./Related Prod	2.0	477.76	451.73	488.79	45.2	43.9	45.3	10.57	10.29	10.79
Non-Durable Goods	40.8	366.11	362.91	371.62	40.1	40.1	41.2	9.13	9.05	9.02
Food & Kindred Prod	8.3	343.96	333.48	324.90	42.1	42.0	41.6	8.17	7.94	7.81
Apparel & Other Text.	7.9	189.72	186.35	192.15	37.2	35.7	38.2	5.10	5.22	5.03
Paper & Allied Prod.	2.8	413.50	436.39	440.32	40.9	41.8	43.0	10.11	10.44	10.24
Printing & Publish.	5.4	379.93	370.66	395.24	39.7	39.6	41.0	9.57	9.36	9.64
Newspapers & Period.	1.7	329.87	318.42	400.18	35.7	34.8	40.3	9.24	9.15	9.93
Petroleum Refining	3.9	528.84	551.62	513.67	40.4	42.4	40.8	13.09	13.01	12.59
Non-Manufacturing										
Oil & Gas Extract.	18.9	480.53	495.13	453.11	42.3	42.5	41.8	11.36	11.65	10.84
Construction	27.8	436.69	437.89	448.84	40.1	40.1	40.4	10.89	10.92	11.11
Public Utilities	21.8	507.85	522.34	521.24	39.8	41.0	40.5	12.76	12.74	12.87
Wholesale Trade	45.2	357.98	368.39	380.03	38.7	39.4	39.3	9.25	9.35	9.67
•Retail Trade	117.5	192.18	198.35	195.94	31.3	32.2	31.3	6.14	6.16	6.26

•Excludes eating and drinking establishments.

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE

SUMMARY TABLE

(*By Place of Residence)

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	AUG 1988p	JUL 1988r	AUG 1987r	JUL 88 AUG 88	JUL 88 AUG 88	AUG 87 AUG 88
Total Civilian Labor Force	1,500.8	1,517.7	1,551.5	-1.1	-16.9	-50.7
Unemployment	97.1	95.6	104.3	1.6	1.5	-7.2
Unemployment Rate	6.5	6.3	6.7	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	1,403.7	1,422.1	1,447.2	-1.3	-18.4	-43.5
Domestic Service- Self-Employed- Unpaid Family Workers	135.6	141.8	138.2	-4.4	-6.2	-2.6
Idled by Labor Disputes	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	-0.2	-0.2

Labor force data refers to place of residence; as required by the U. S Department of Labor. As a result, these estimates remove the effect of multiple jobholders and nonresident commuters included in wage and salary employment on a place-of-work basis. Workers idled by labor disputes are counted in total employment.

p = preliminary
r = revised

NON-AGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

(By place of Work)

INDUSTRY	NUMBER (In Thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	AUG 1988p	JUL 1988r	AUG 1987r	JUL 88 AUG 88	JUL 88 AUG 88	AUG 87 AUG 88
Total Wage & Salary Workers	1,101.1	1,103.1	1,096.2	-0.2	-2.0	4.9
Manufacturing	158.7	158.1	155.1	0.4	0.6	3.6
Durable Goods	98.5	98.1	95.2	0.4	0.4	3.3
Lumber & Wood Prod.	2.8	2.9	2.8	-3.4	-0.1	0.0
Stone,Clay & Glass Prod.	10.1	10.0	10.3	1.0	0.1	-0.2
Primary Metal Industries	4.1	4.0	4.0	2.5	0.1	0.1
Fabricated Metal Prod.	14.8	14.6	14.1	1.4	0.2	0.7
Fab.Struct.Metal Prod.	6.8	6.7	6.3	1.5	0.1	0.5
Machinery Exc.Electrical	31.3	31.1	29.5	0.6	0.2	1.8
Constr. & Related Mach.	10.4	10.4	9.3	0.0	0.0	1.1
Oil Field Machinery	6.5	6.5	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.9
Gen.Industrial Mach.	5.2	5.1	4.6	2.0	0.1	0.6
Elect.& Electronic Equip.	8.8	8.8	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.1
Transportation Equip.	19.6	19.8	19.3	-1.0	-0.2	0.3
Motor Vehicle & Equip.	11.1	11.3	11.3	-1.8	-0.2	-0.2
Aircraft & Parts	7.7	7.7	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.4
Instruments & Rel.Prod.	2.9	2.9	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.2
Non-Durable Goods	60.2	60.0	59.9	0.3	0.2	0.3
Food & Kindred Prod.	13.9	14.2	13.9	-2.1	-0.3	0.0
Apparel & Textile Prod.	9.0	8.8	8.7	2.3	0.2	0.3
Paper & Allied Prod.	3.5	3.6	3.4	-2.8	-0.1	0.1
Printing & Publishing	10.9	10.8	11.3	0.9	0.1	-0.4
Newspapers & Period.	5.5	5.5	5.9	0.0	0.0	-0.4
Petroleum & Coal Prod.	7.3	7.3	7.5	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Petroleum Refining	6.6	6.6	6.8	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Rubber/Misc.Plast.Prod.	11.2	11.1	10.6	0.9	0.1	0.6
Tires & Inner Tubes	6.1	6.1	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.5
Non-Manufacturing	942.4	945.0	941.1	-0.3	-2.6	1.3
Mining	43.3	44.0	46.1	-1.6	-0.7	-2.8
Oil & Gas Extraction	40.9	41.5	43.4	-1.4	-0.6	-2.5
Construction	34.3	34.0	35.1	0.9	0.3	-0.8
HV Const.Contractors	7.8	7.6	8.2	2.6	0.2	-0.4
Transp.& Pub. Utilities	61.3	61.3	63.0	0.0	0.0	-1.7
Transportation	33.5	33.5	34.0	0.0	0.0	-0.5
Railroad Transportation	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Trucking & Warehousing	15.7	15.8	16.2	-0.6	-0.1	-0.5
Pipe Lines,exc.Nat.Gas	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Comm.&Elec/Gas/San Service	27.8	27.8	29.0	0.0	0.0	-1.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	265.7	265.5	268.8	0.1	0.2	-3.1
Wholesale Trade	58.1	58.9	59.1	-1.4	-0.8	-1.0
Retail Trade	207.6	206.6	209.7	0.5	1.0	-2.1
Gen.Merchandise Stores	28.0	27.8	29.2	0.7	0.2	-1.2
Department Stores	11.4	11.4	11.8	0.0	0.0	-0.4
Food Stores	36.7	36.7	36.2	0.0	0.0	0.5
Auto.Dlrs/Ser.Station	25.5	25.6	25.6	-0.4	-0.1	-0.1
Apparel & Acces.Stores	12.2	12.0	13.0	1.7	0.2	-0.8
Fin,Insur.& Real Estate	57.0	57.3	59.6	-0.5	-0.3	-2.6
Banking	18.4	18.4	19.4	0.0	0.0	-1.0
Credit Agenc.OT Banks	9.5	9.5	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Insurance Carriers	8.0	8.0	8.7	0.0	0.0	-0.7
Services	241.5	243.0	234.5	-0.6	-1.5	7.0
Hotels & Lodging Places	12.9	12.5	12.6	3.2	0.4	0.3
Personal Services	12.3	12.5	12.8	-1.6	-0.2	-0.5
Motion Pictures	1.2	1.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	-0.3
Health Services	75.3	75.4	74.1	-0.1	-0.1	1.2
Hospitals	29.3	29.4	29.0	-0.3	-0.1	0.3
Educational Services	11.1	11.3	10.6	-1.8	-0.2	0.5
Government, Total	239.3	239.9	234.0	-0.3	-0.6	5.3
Federal Government	49.7	49.8	52.4	-0.2	-0.1	-2.7
State and Local Government	189.6	190.1	181.6	-0.3	-0.5	8.0
*State Government	65.3	65.2	62.3	0.2	0.1	3.0
Local Government	124.3	124.9	119.3	-0.5	-0.6	5.0

p=preliminary
r=revised

* Employment levels for State Government as measured by full-time equivalent (FTE) are as follows; AUG, 1988 = 61,339. A FTE is based on a 40-hour work week and an average 173-hour work month. The FTE count is determined by dividing total person-hours worked per month by 173.

AUGUST 1988

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE DATA

METROPOLITAN AREAS AND COUNTIES

AREA		EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	AUG 88	JUL 88	AUG 87
U. S.		116,737,000	6,659,000	123,396,000	5.4	5.5	5.8
OKLAHOMA		1,403,700	97,100	1,500,800	6.5	6.3	6.7
COUNTIES							
1	ADAIR	7,770	600	8,370	7.2	7.2	6.3
2	ALFALFA	3,040	100	3,140	3.2	3.8	3.2
3	ATOKA	7,690	490	8,180	6.0	6.7	6.8
4	BEAVER	2,730	110	2,840	3.9	3.9	3.2
5	BECKHAM	6,870	660	7,530	8.8	8.9	8.9
6	BLAINE	6,000	340	6,340	5.4	4.6	5.1
7	BRYAN	13,340	870	14,210	6.1	5.7	5.2
8	CADDO	11,220	1,310	12,530	10.5	11.3	9.1
9	CANADIAN	33,175	1,775	34,950	5.1	4.8	6.4
10	CARTER	18,650	1,425	20,075	7.1	6.6	8.0
11	CHEROKEE	14,020	1,310	15,330	8.5	8.3	8.2
12	CHOCTAW	4,490	540	5,030	10.7	10.1	10.9
13	CIMARRON	1,620	80	1,700	4.7	4.7	5.0
14	CLEVELAND	78,950	4,100	83,050	4.9	4.5	5.3
15	COAL	2,250	310	2,560	12.1	10.8	11.1
16	COMANCHE	46,050	2,700	48,750	5.5	5.5	4.9
17	COTTON	2,790	140	2,930	4.8	5.6	4.1
18	CRAIG	6,290	450	6,740	6.7	6.7	7.1
19	CREEK	26,050	2,250	28,300	8.0	8.1	8.4
20	CUSTER	13,100	720	13,820	5.2	5.4	5.6
21	DELAWARE	11,180	690	11,870	5.8	5.6	6.5
22	DEWEY	2,230	130	2,360	5.5	4.6	5.5
23	ELLIS	3,050	140	3,190	4.4	3.0	3.7
24	GARFIELD	27,525	1,500	29,025	5.2	4.9	6.1
25	GARVIN	11,440	900	12,340	7.3	7.3	7.8
26	GRADY	16,180	1,410	17,590	8.0	7.4	8.0
27	GRANT	2,800	110	2,910	3.8	3.1	4.2
28	GREER	2,870	130	3,000	4.3	3.5	4.1
29	HARMON	1,620	180	1,800	10.0	9.4	5.1
30	HARPER	2,240	60	2,300	2.6	3.1	3.2
31	HASKELL	3,730	590	4,320	13.7	14.8	12.3
32	HUGHES	4,380	690	5,070	13.6	15.3	12.4
33	JACKSON	10,200	700	10,900	6.4	5.9	5.9
34	JEFFERSON	3,350	260	3,610	7.2	6.1	7.1
35	JOHNSTON	3,540	270	3,810	7.1	5.5	7.2
36	KAY	23,625	1,375	25,000	5.5	4.8	5.6
37	KINGFISHER	6,190	380	6,570	5.8	4.1	5.8
38	KIOWA	4,940	260	5,200	5.0	4.9	3.9
39	LATIMER	3,680	500	4,180	12.0	11.3	10.7
40	LEFLORE	17,180	1,460	18,640	7.8	7.7	6.7
41	LINCOLN	10,800	1,170	11,970	9.8	7.8	9.9
42	LOGAN	13,080	670	13,750	4.9	5.5	5.0
43	LOVE	3,900	190	4,090	4.6	3.9	4.6
44	McCLAIN	10,450	640	11,090	5.8	6.2	5.7
45	McCURTAIN	13,810	1,040	14,850	7.0	7.2	8.2

COUNTIES		EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	AUG 88	JUL 88	AUG 87
46	McINTOSH	6,510	290	6,800	4.3	5.2	4.8
47	MAJOR	3,330	180	3,510	5.1	5.7	5.7
48	MARSHALL	4,180	280	4,460	6.3	7.1	6.4
49	MAYES	13,030	1,250	14,280	8.8	11.3	9.2
50	MURRAY	5,530	430	5,960	7.2	7.1	6.9
51	MUSKOGEE	27,925	2,900	30,825	9.4	9.3	8.1
52	NOBLE	4,510	280	4,790	5.8	5.4	6.0
53	NOWATA	3,950	380	4,330	8.8	8.8	8.8
54	OKFUSKEE	5,350	440	5,790	7.6	7.3	6.6
55	OKLAHOMA	303,925	17,675	321,600	5.5	5.3	5.6
56	OKMULGEE	13,050	1,475	14,525	10.2	10.2	9.7
57	OSAGE	15,825	1,150	16,975	6.8	6.1	5.6
58	OTTAWA	10,575	1,225	11,800	10.4	8.2	11.4
59	PAWNEE	7,250	570	7,820	7.3	7.4	8.7
60	PAYNE	28,200	1,325	29,525	4.5	5.1	4.6
61	PITTSBURG	16,250	1,975	18,225	10.8	11.6	11.3
62	PONTOTOC	15,650	1,070	16,720	6.4	6.6	6.2
63	POTTAWATOMIE	24,850	1,650	26,500	6.2	6.1	7.9
64	PUSHMATAHA	4,550	330	4,880	6.8	6.4	6.7
65	ROGER MILLS	1,960	140	2,100	6.7	7.6	7.3
66	ROGERS	22,180	2,220	24,400	9.1	8.2	8.3
67	SEMINOLE	9,000	1,020	10,020	10.2	10.3	11.1
68	SEQUOYAH	16,630	990	17,620	5.6	5.3	4.4
69	STEPHENS	15,490	1,290	16,780	7.7	7.2	9.1
70	TEXAS	7,880	380	8,260	4.6	4.7	6.0
71	TILLMAN	4,320	250	4,570	5.5	6.1	5.9
72	TULSA	232,150	16,475	248,625	6.6	6.4	7.6
73	WAGONER	18,970	1,300	20,270	6.4	6.7	7.3
74	WASHINGTON	22,380	1,190	23,570	5.0	4.4	5.4
75	WASHITA	4,970	390	5,360	7.3	5.9	8.0
76	WOODS	5,010	160	5,170	3.1	2.0	2.9
77	WOODWARD	8,210	720	8,930	8.1	7.8	7.4
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA		464,400	26,500	490,900	5.4	5.2	5.7
TULSA MSA		315,200	23,400	338,600	6.9	6.7	7.6

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

A	-NORTHWEST	33,000	1,800	34,800	5.2
B	-SOUTHWEST	46,500	3,200	49,700	6.4
C	-NORTH CENTRAL	77,000	4,200	81,200	5.2
D	-SOUTH CENTRAL	109,900	8,000	117,900	6.8
E	-CENTRAL	361,200	20,500	381,700	5.4
F	-TULSA	274,000	19,900	293,900	6.8
G	-EAST CENTRAL	89,800	6,900	96,700	7.1
H	-SOUTHERN	86,200	6,200	92,400	6.7
I	-NORTHEAST	89,600	7,400	97,000	7.6
J	-EASTERN	104,900	8,900	113,800	7.8
K	-SOUTHEAST	63,700	6,400	70,100	9.1
L	-CLEVELAND	67,900	3,700	71,600	5.2

OKLAHOMA CITY
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Number In Thousands			Absolute Change From	
	AUG 1988p	JUL 1988r	AUG 1987r	JUL 88 AUG 88	AUG 87 AUG 88
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	395.6	396.2	397.7	-0.6	-2.1
MANUFACTURING	47.6	47.9	47.3	-0.3	0.3
DURABLE GOODS	32.7	33.0	32.5	-0.3	0.2
Primary & Fabricated Metals	4.2	4.4	4.3	-0.2	-0.1
Fab.Struc.Metal Products	1.8	1.8	1.7	0.0	0.1
Machinery	13.8	13.7	13.7	0.1	0.1
Mach. Except Electric	10.9	10.8	10.8	0.1	0.1
Electric & Electronic Equip.	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0
Transportation Equipment	10.3	10.6	10.1	-0.3	0.2
NON-DURABLE GOODS	14.9	14.9	14.8	0.0	0.1
Food and Kindred Products	5.2	5.3	5.2	-0.1	0.0
Printing & Publishing	4.2	4.2	4.3	0.0	-0.1
MINING	10.8	11.0	11.3	-0.2	-0.5
CONSTRUCTION	12.8	12.9	13.4	-0.1	-0.6
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	19.3	19.2	19.7	0.1	-0.4
Transportation	9.5	9.6	9.5	-0.1	0.0
Comm. & Public Utilities	9.8	9.6	10.2	0.2	-0.4
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	99.0	98.5	100.9	0.5	-1.9
Wholesale Trade	22.3	22.4	22.9	-0.1	-0.6
Retail Trade	76.7	76.1	78.0	0.6	-1.3
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	23.8	23.9	25.0	-0.1	-1.2
Banking	5.6	5.6	6.2	0.0	-0.6
Credit Agencies Other Than Banks	4.1	4.1	4.0	0.0	0.1
Insurance Carriers	4.6	4.6	4.7	0.0	-0.1
SERVICES	90.0	90.8	88.1	-0.8	1.9
Health Services	26.4	26.4	25.5	0.0	0.9
Hospitals	11.8	11.7	11.3	0.1	0.5
Educational Services	3.5	3.6	3.2	-0.1	0.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	92.3	92.0	92.0	0.3	0.3
Total Federal Government	28.0	28.1	30.2	-0.1	-2.2
Total State/Local Gover.	64.3	63.9	61.8	0.4	2.5
Total State Government	32.1	31.9	30.9	0.2	1.2
Total Local Government	32.2	32.0	30.9	0.2	1.3

p = preliminary

r = revised

OKLAHOMA CITY METROPOLITAN AREA

(Oklahoma, Canadian, Cleveland, Logan, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties)

Total employment in the Oklahoma City Metropolitan Statistical Area fell seasonally by 11,100 to finish the month at a 464,400 level for August. This is a larger than normal drop for this estimation period, but not totally unexpected. Combined with a 300 increase in the number of unemployed, the jobless rate rose to 5.4 percent of the reduced labor force.

An estimated 2,500 fewer people are now unemployed than was the case in August 1987. With employment now at a lower level than last year, the unemployment rate has still contracted by 0.3 percent over the year.

Total nonfarm wage and salary in the Oklahoma City MSA slipped to 395,600 in August, off 600 from the previous month. The most significant change since July was the 800 job erosion in the service industry. This was primarily due to the release of temporary employees who were working at summer camps run by membership organizations.

Manufacturing was also down 300 during the survey period. Mining and construction employment remained soft, but trade and government had moderate gains in August.

Jobs in nonfarm payroll industries now stand 2,100 lower than August, 1987. Losses are centered in five major industry divisions, with the majority falling in trade and finance-insurance-real estate. The service industry continues to expand, adding 1,900 jobs over the year. Positive growth is also estimated in government and manufacturing.

A 30 cent increase in wage rates and a slightly longer workweek helped boost average weekly earnings by $24.00 in August for the estimated 34,600 manufacturing production workers. A smaller $20.00 gain was measured on the year-to-year comparison.

Durable goods workers gained $30.00 over the month and the year, while nondurables were up $9.00 over July but down $3.00 on average from August of last year.

OKLAHOMA CITY
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

ITEM	NUMBER AUG 1988p	 JUL 1988r	 AUG 1987r	ABSOLUTE CHANGE JUL 88 AUG 88	 AUG 87 AUG 88
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	490,900	501,700	506,000	-10,800	-15,100
Unemployment	26,500	26,200	29,000	300	-2,500
Unemployment Rate	5.4	5.2	5.7	xxx	xxx
Employment	464,400	475,500	477,000	-11,100	-12,600

OKLAHOMA CITY
AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRY	WEEKLY EARNINGS AUG 1988p	 JUL 1988r	 AUG 1987r	WEEKLY HOURS AUG 1988p	 JUL 1988r	 AUG 1987r	HOURLY EARNINGS AUG 1988p	 JUL 1988r	 AUG 1987r
ALL MANUFACTURING	474.78	450.07	454.66	41.0	39.9	40.2	11.58	11.28	11.31
Durable Goods	510.86	480.40	481.18	41.0	39.9	39.8	12.46	12.04	12.09
Prim. & Fab. Metals	403.40	409.47	402.81	43.8	44.8	43.5	9.21	9.14	9.26
Machinery	530.54	496.92	502.67	41.0	40.4	39.8	12.94	12.30	12.63
Nondurable Goods	379.14	370.80	382.53	40.9	40.0	41.0	9.27	9.27	9.33
Food & Kindred Products	318.71	314.32	316.50	43.9	43.9	42.2	7.26	7.16	7.50
Printing & Pub.	363.90	409.12	393.59	37.4	38.2	37.7	9.73	10.71	10.44

p=preliminary
r=revised

TULSA
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Number In Thousands			Absolute Change From	
	AUG 1988p	JUL 1988r	AUG 1987r	JUL 88 AUG 88	AUG 87 AUG 88
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	290.2	291.1	288.7	-0.9	1.5
MANUFACTURING	48.3	48.2	47.1	0.1	1.2
DURABLE GOODS	37.1	36.9	35.8	0.2	1.3
Stone,Clay & Glass Products	3.7	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.0
Primary & Fabricated Metals	10.7	10.5	9.8	0.2	0.9
Primary Metal Industries	1.9	1.9	1.7	0.0	0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	8.8	8.6	8.1	0.2	0.7
Fab. Struc.Metal Products	4.4	4.4	3.9	0.0	0.5
Machinery	12.7	12.8	12.5	-0.1	0.2
Mach.Except Electric	9.6	9.7	9.4	-0.1	0.2
Const.& Related Machinery	3.6	3.7	3.6	-0.1	0.0
Electric & Electronic Equip.	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0
Transportation Equipment	7.0	7.1	7.3	-0.1	-0.3
NON-DURABLE GOODS	11.2	11.3	11.3	-0.1	-0.1
Printing & Publishing	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	2.1	2.1	1.9	0.0	0.2
MINING	14.9	15.1	15.6	-0.2	-0.7
CONSTRUCTION	10.4	10.3	10.3	0.1	0.1
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	24.1	24.0	23.4	0.1	0.7
Transportation	16.0	15.9	15.4	0.1	0.6
Comm.& Public Utilities	8.1	8.1	8.0	0.0	0.1
TRADE	69.7	69.3	70.4	0.4	-0.7
Wholesale Trade	17.8	17.8	17.5	0.0	0.3
Retail Trade	51.9	51.5	52.9	0.4	-1.0
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	17.7	17.5	17.8	0.2	-0.1
Banking	4.2	4.2	4.6	0.0	-0.4
SERVICES	70.9	71.4	70.3	-0.5	0.6
Health Services	22.5	22.5	22.3	0.0	0.2
Hospitals	11.7	11.8	11.9	-0.1	-0.2
Educational Services	3.4	3.6	4.1	-0.2	-0.7
GOVERNMENT	34.2	35.3	33.8	-1.1	0.4
Federal	4.0	4.0	4.3	0.0	-0.3
State	5.4	5.6	4.3	-0.2	1.1
Local	24.8	25.7	25.2	-0.9	-0.4

p=preliminary
r=revised

TULSA METROPOLITAN AREA

(Tulsa, Creek, Osage, Rogers and Wagoner Counties)

The total labor force in the Tulsa Metropolitan Statistical Area registered a sharp 6,300 drop in August and was 9,100 or 2.6 percent lower than last year. Total employment plunged to 315,200 for the month, a drop of 6,600 or 2.1 percent from the revised July estimate. Compared to the same month last year, a 6,100 or 1.9 percent job loss is indicated.

Unemployment increased to 300 above the revised July estimate, but remained 3,000 or 11.4 percent lower than last year. Jobless rates for the Tulsa MSA were 6.9 percent this August, 6.7 percent for July and 7.6 percent for a year ago.

Preliminary estimates indicate nonfarm wage and salary employment in the Tulsa MSA declined to 290,200 during the August 1988 measurement period. The majority of employment losses during the month were concentrated in government.

Leading causes for lower employment levels in government were; additional seasonal reductions in education-related employment, phase out of some summer jobs programs, and budget constraint in some local government sectors. The remaining seven industries combined to produce a net gain of 200 jobs for the month.

Year-to -year comparisons shows total nonfarm employment has increased by 1,500 since August 1987. The manufacturing industry expanded by 1,200 jobs, transportation added 700, services grew by 600, government employment was up 400, wholesale trade contributed 300 new jobs and construction gained 100 since last year. Moderating these advances were an employment downturn of 1,000 in retail trade, loss of 700 employees in the mining industry, and 100 fewer employees in the finance-insurance-real estate industry than a year ago.

The 31,000 manufacturing production workers in the Tulsa Metropolitan Statistical Area earned an average of $10.79 hourly and $438.07 weekly during the August 1988 measurement period. Durable goods workers' earning figures changed very little from July. Nondurable goods workers experienced nearly the same weekly pay, even though there was a 1.3 hour reduction in the average work week, since hourly earnings increased by 32 cents per hour.

Earnings comparisons over the year showed an average earnings reduction of $9.03. This was caused by the combination of a 1.5 hour reduction in average weekly hours and a 17 cent increase in hourly earnings. The hourly earnings increase over the year was the result of an employment shift into higher paying industry sectors, and some reductions in the lower paying sectors, rather than overall wage increases.

TULSA
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

ITEM	NUMBER AUG 1988p	 JUL 1988r	 AUG 1987r	ABSOLUTE CHANGE JUL 88 AUG 88	 AUG 87 AUG 88
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	338,600	344,900	347,700	-6,300	-9,100
Unemployment	23,400	23,100	26,400	300	-3,000
Unemployment Rate	6.9	6.7	7.6	XXX	XXX
Employment	315,200	321,800	321,300	-6,600	-6,100

TULSA
AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRY	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
	AUG 1988p	JUL 1988r	AUG 1987r	AUG 1988p	JUL 1988r	AUG 1987r	AUG 1988p	JUL 1988r	AUG 1987r
ALL MANUFACTURING	438.07	436.97	447.10	40.6	40.8	42.1	10.79	10.71	10.62
Durable goods	453.46	453.74	466.40	41.0	41.1	42.4	11.06	11.04	11.00
Prim & Fab. Metals	418.28	393.87	420.44	42.9	41.2	43.3	9.75	9.56	9.71
Machinery	394.49	415.54	411.32	38.6	40.9	42.1	10.22	10.16	9.77
Non-Durable Goods	363.08	362.74	369.82	38.3	39.6	41.0	9.48	9.16	9.02
Printing & Pub	399.29	403.39	408.32	38.1	37.7	44.0	10.48	10.70	9.28

p=preliminary
r=revised

ENID METROPOLITAN AREA

(Garfield County)

The unemployment rate for the Enid Metropolitan Statistical Area edged up to 5.2 percent during the August 1988 estimation period. Unemployment increased only slightly to 1,500 for the month, while total employment dipped to 450 below the revised July estimate. The Enid area maintained the lowest unemployment rate among Oklahoma MSA's for the second straight month.

A 19 percent decline in unemployment since August 1987 was the primary factor in the .9 percentage point drop in the unemployment rate over the year. The total labor force also shrank, with a loss of 1,150 or 3.8 percent indicated over the year. Total employment slipped by 800 or 2.8 percent during the same time frame.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment in the Enid MSA slipped to 21,400 in August. The 200 decline in total employment from the July estimate was due to seasonal reductions of 100 jobs each in services, wholesale trade, and the local education sector of government. The only industry to record jobs expansion during the month was mining, with a reported gain of 100 employees.

An employment drop of 200 was also indicated since August 1987 in the Enid MSA. Manufacturing employment increased by 100 over the year, while services employment fell by 200, and the special trades construction sector lost 100 jobs.

ENID
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

ITEM	NUMBER			ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	AUG 1988p	JUL 1988r	AUG 1987r	JUL 88 AUG 88	AUG 87 AUG 88
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	29,025	29,425	30,175	-400	-1,150
Unemployment	1,500	1,450	1,850	50	-350
Unemployment Rate	5.2	4.9	6.1	xxx	xxx
Employment	27,525	27,975	28,325	-450	-800

ENID
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	NUMBER IN THOUSANDS			ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	AUG 1988p	JUL 1988r	AUG 1987r	JUL 88 AUG 88	AUG 87 AUG 88
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	21.4	21.6	21.6	-0.2	-0.2
MANUFACTURING	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.0	0.1
DURABLE GOODS	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
NON-DURABLE GOODS	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.1
MINING	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.0
CONSTRUCTION	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.0	-0.1
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
TRADE	6.3	6.4	6.3	-0.1	0.0
Wholesale Trade	1.4	1.5	1.4	-0.1	0.0
Retail Trade	4.9	4.9	4.9	0.0	0.0
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
SERVICES	5.4	5.5	5.6	-0.1	-0.2
GOVERNMENT	3.2	3.3	3.2	-0.1	0.0
Federal	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
State	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Local	1.9	2.0	1.9	-0.1	0.0

p = preliminary
r = revised

LAWTON METROPOLITAN AREA

(Comanche County)

Of the four Metropolitan Statistical Areas in Oklahoma, only Lawton did not have a higher jobless rate in August. The labor force, unemployment and employment declined during the current survey period but the jobless rate hold steady at 5.5 percent.

Over the year, the unemployment rate has risen 0.6 percent as unemployment is up 11.3 percent and employment is off by 1.4 percent.

Over the month decreases in government, -- -400 at the local level, and 100 each at the state and federal level -- was the primary factor in the 400 drop in wage and salary employment since July. Construction was the only other industry to slip slightly, as trade jumped 300 to offset a good portion of the overall decline.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment is estimated to be 300 lower than in August of 1987. The only industry to lose more than 100 was finance-insurance-real estate, down 200 over the year. Manufacturing and trade continue to exhibit strength, each rising by 100 positions compared to the year earlier estimates.

LAWTON
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

ITEM	NUMBER AUG 1988p	NUMBER JUL 1988r	NUMBER AUG 1987r	ABSOLUTE CHANGE JUL 88 AUG 88	ABSOLUTE CHANGE AUG 87 AUG 88
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	48,750	50,050	49,125	-1,300	-375
Unemployment	2,700	2,750	2,425	-50	275
Unemployment Rate	5.5	5.5	4.9	xxx	xxx
Employment	46,050	47,300	46,700	-1,250	-650

LAWTON
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	NUMBER IN THOUSANDS AUG 1988p	NUMBER IN THOUSANDS JUL 1988r	NUMBER IN THOUSANDS AUG 1987r	ABSOLUTE CHANGE JUL 88 AUG 88	ABSOLUTE CHANGE AUG 87 AUG 88
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	32.5	32.9	32.8	-0.4	-0.3
MANUFACTURING	3.5	3.5	3.4	0.0	0.1
DURABLE GOODS	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
NON-DURABLE GOODS	3.1	3.1	3.0	0.0	0.1
MINING	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
CONSTRUCTION	1.1	1.2	1.2	-0.1	-0.1
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
TRADE	8.7	8.4	8.6	0.3	0.1
Wholesale Trade	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.1
Retail Trade	7.6	7.4	7.6	0.2	0.0
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	1.5	1.5	1.7	0.0	-0.2
SERVICES	5.8	5.8	5.9	0.0	-0.1
GOVERNMENT	10.5	11.1	10.6	-0.6	-0.1
Federal	5.5	5.6	5.9	-0.1	-0.4
State	1.1	1.2	0.9	-0.1	0.2
Local	3.9	4.3	3.8	-0.4	0.1

p=preliminary
r=revised

Please send comments, questions or address changes to Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research Department, Room 310, Will Rogers Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105. Phone (405) 557-7260.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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